New-York Tribune.

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The Weekly Tribune.

NEWS SUMMARY.

WAR NEWS.

Department of Virginia.

—Once more we hear from Stafford Court-House—and good news. About noon on the 25th ult., some of Stuart's Rebel cavalry attacked a part of our cavalry under Averill, near Hartwood Church. A sharp skirmish ensued, and the Rebels were defeated. Our loss in killed and wounded was about 40; the Rebels had a Captain and a Lieutenant killed, and a Captain and a number of privates taken prisoners.

—On the 25th ultimo, two Rebel cavalry brigades (Fitzhugh Lee's and Hampton's) attempted to make a raid into our lines. They crossed the Rappahannock at Kelly's Ford, and succeeded, by a strong attack, in breaking our thin line of cavalry outposts at one or two points, capturing a small number of our men. Our cavalry outpost reserves were brought up, the lines immediately re-established, and a force sent in pursuit. Our captures included two or three officers. The Rebels failed in accomplishing their object, and retreated in great haste across the Rappahannock, felling trees across the roads and placing other obstacles in the way of the pursuing force. The Rebel cavalry were commanded by Gen. Stuart in person. One of the prisoners is Capt. John Alexander, of the 2d Virginia Cavalry.

—About noon on the 25th ult., Stuart's Cavalry made an attack on part of Averill's division of cavalry, near Hartwood Church. Quite a skirmish ensued, resulting in the repulse of the Rebels. Our loss in killed, wounded, and prisoners is said to be about 40. A Rebel captain and lieutenant are among their killed. Another captain was taken prisoner; also a number of privates. The Rebels are now at Deep Run, about four miles above Hartwood Church.

—*The Washington Star* of the 26th ult., says:

"A large force of Rebel cavalry doubtless crossed the Rappahannock las. night, at Kelly's Ford, a few miles below Rappahannock Station. Their movements from that point indicated a raid upon our forces somewhere in the vicinity of Stafford Court-House. Persons who came into our lines yesterday represent that a considerable Rebel force is now at Warrenton, while others say that Jackson, with some force, has gone up the valley to Strasburg. If all these things be true, our belief is that the venturesome Rebels will find their movements duly attended to by the Union forces."

The Star also says:

"Last night our picket cavalry guard out from Centreville on the Chantilly Road, were all but one man captured by a Rebel force of about 100 men, after firing two rounds. An example will of course be made of the officer commanding this picket by dismissing him from the service summarily, for permitting this surprise to succeed."

From the Army of the Mississippi.

—A Cairo dispatch of 27th of February says: "The steamer Continental, from Lake Providence on Monday, has arrived. The canal is almost completed, the work having reached from the lake to within a few rods of the river. The canal is 150 feet wide, and dug down to within one foot of the level of the lake. Beside giving us passway into the Red River, it will carry off the surplus water, and thus relieve our camps below. Van Dorn, it is reported, has crossed the Tennessee River at Florence, with 8,000 cavalry, to re-enforce Gen. Bragg. The expedition from Corinth is reported to have captured 200 Rebels at Tuscumbia on the 22d, with a large [illegible]

—Information is received from Corinth that on the 22d instant Col. Corwan, with the 10th and 34th Missouri Regiments, surprised and routed a Rebel force under Gen. Roddy at Tuscumbia, Ala. Two hundred prisoners, a number of cannon, and a wagon train were captured.

—A dispatch from Com. Porter to the Secretary of the Navy, dated Feb. 27, says:

SIR: I regret to inform you that the Indianola has also fallen into the hands of the enemy.

The rams Webb and Queen of the West attacked her 25 miles from here, and rammed her until she surrendered, all of which can be traced to a noncompliance with my instructions.

I do not know the particulars.

—Rebel papers have dispatches from the West, stating that a great battle has been fought at Vicksburg, with heavy losses on both sides, but without any decided success. They also confirm the story of the capture of the gunboat Indianola. Later accounts state that Vicksburg has been evacuated.

Department of the Cumberland.

—An expedition of 1,000 cavalry, comprising a detachment of the 4th Regulars, 3d and 4th Ohio, and 1st Tennessee Regiments, and 1,600 infantry, containing detachments of the 18th and 21st Ohio, 19th Illinois, and 2d Tennessee Regiments, left Murfreesboro on Sunday morning, and encountered the enemy at Bradyville. After severe fighting the enemy were driven from the town, with the loss of 8 killed and 20 wounded, and 70 privates and 8 officers captured. Our loss was 1 man killed, 1 captain and 8 men captured.

Department of the South.

—We have advices from Port Royal to the 25th ult. by the arrival at this port of the steamship Arago. Preparations for the grand movement were still in progress. All the iron-clads, excepting two had arrived. The misunderstanding between the officers of Gen. Hunter's and Gen. Foster's forces respectively, had been amicably arranged through the interposition of Adjutant-Gen. Townsend. Gen. Stevenson and Quartermaster Slaght, it was understood, would soon both be released. Gen. Hunter had held a grand review of all the troops from Gen. Foster's command. The health and spirits of the troops were good.

—Officers of the British frigate Petrel, from Charleston, report that the Rebels have a strong network across the channel to the entrance of Charleston harbor, and that the network is filled with torpedoes, designed to blow up any of the Union fleet that may attempt to enter the harbor.

Department of the Gulf.

—We have New-Orleans dates to the 23d. An order issued by Major-Gen. Banks explains the system of labor adopted for the year, and planters assenting thereto are to be assisted in inducing their negroes to return. The negroes are to be secured sufficient and wholesome food by the officers of the Government, and a share of the crops they produce. Those not thus engaged will be employed on the public works without pay, except in the way of food, clothing, medical attendance, and such instruction as may be furnished them. An order had been issued by Gen. Banks forbidding the taking away of negroes from the plantations by any officer or other person in the United States service, without authority from Headquarters. About 500 Rebel prisoners, including Gen. Clarke, were sent to the Rebel lines on the 20th ult. Capt. Lowis, of the gunboat Itasca, on the 20th returned from a cruise in the Gulf. The captain brings intelligence which settles effectually the Rebel reports current recently in this city, that the Harriet Lane had escaped to sea. That vessel is still shut up by our gunboats, and there is no doubt of her being still inside the bar. She has, however, been taken up one of the rivers, and it is believed that the Rebels are making her an iron-clad.

Miscellaneous.

—The following is an extract from a naval officer's letter, dated on board the U. S. steam gunboat Chippewa, off Algesiras, 16th Jan., 1863:

"An English officer, who is married to a relative of the late Commodore Shaw of the U. S. Navy, and who is with the North heart and soul in this struggle, informs me that a project is on foot in England, superintended by Maury of the Rebel navy, to capture the United States squadron on the Mediterranean station with iron-clad vessels, now said to be nearly ready for sea. The movements of our ships are watched, and we sometimes learn from *The London Times* of movements made in this squadron. The English officer told me that the retiring of the Sumter and our capture constitute the first act in the drama, and then the capture of the Constellation or St. Louis, or both, or their destruction if they refused to surrender. I saw the Sumter under steam a few hours after the consultation with the Englishman, who, in shaking hands with me said: 'Your storeship is watched, as Semmes left a diagram of her with a Welsh Captain, who gave it to the Rebel sympathizers in Plymouth.' I fear that the Release, which we expect here about the 1st of April, is in danger. She had a narrow escape from the Alabama before. We have to keep out of English waters in any encounter with the Sumter. Our Navy Department should try and send some iron-clad vessels here, if possible."

—An attempt has been made on the part of certain Anti-War Democrats to bring about a collision between the General and State Governments, the case being a habeas corpus for the possession of a soldier who is said to be under age. Col. Loomis, Commandant at Governor's Island, is the officer aimed at. One of the manly methods of trying to serve the writ was by waylaying the carriage when Col. Loomis was following the late Quartermaster-General Tompkins to the grave, and thrusting a paper under his nose, with "Here's a letther for yez!" One of the lawyers in the case is reported to have said that Col. Loomis would be arrested if it took all the officers in the county to do it; if they failed the Governor would be applied to, and in the event of the militia failing, the whole of *the Democratic party* would be brought into requisition. Col. Loomis has told them that if the soldier is under age he will be promptly released, without resistance, parade, or trouble of any sort; but this don't suit—the object is to bring about a collision and make Democratic martyrs.

—We have a circular from the Contraband Relief Society of St. Louis, in which they ask the people of the loyal States to assist them in their work by sending them, as soon as possible, supplies of blankets, quilts, shoes, stockings, coats, pants, shirts, children's clothing, hats, [illegible] dresses, and under-clothing, new and [illegible]; also, contributions of money. Packages and boxes marked "Contraband Relief Society, St. Louis," may be directed "Care of Partridge & Co." If practicable, the freight should be prepaid. Letters of inquiry and remittances may be sent to the Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. Wm. T. Hazard, No. 96 Washington avenue, opposite Lindell Hotel, St. Louis.

—A correspondent of *The Wheeling Intelligencer* under date of Winchester, 26th ult., gives the following particulars of the late disgraceful affair between a portion of our troops and the enemy on the 25th. A Rebel cavalry scout, 80 strong, came inside our pickets on the Strasburg road. After a skirmish with infantry pickets, in which two were wounded on each side, they retired capturing a cavalry picket of 12 men. 500 of the 13th Pennsylvania and New-York cavalry sent in pursuit, recaptured beyond Strasburg most of the prisoners and horses, and also a number of prisoners. The commander of our detachment transcended his orders, and pursued beyond Woodstock. After driving in the Rebel pickets, he stood parleying in the road, without guarding against surprise. The enemy returned in force, charged upon and threw them into confusion, killing and capturing 200 in a flight of 20 miles. Our men made no stand, though outnumbering the enemy!

—On Sunday evening the 2d New-Hampshire Regiment, Vols., Lieut.-Col. Bailey, commanding, arrived at the Park Barracks in this city, on their way from the Army of the Potomac for the Granite State, for the purpose of recruiting their ranks to the full complement. The regiment left home 1,000 strong, and return with only 300 of that number. While in the field they were recruited with 500 men. The total number now returning is 550. Their tattered colors are eloquent as to their activity on the field. A number of the members of this gallant command have suffered long and cruel imprisonment in Rebel dungeons, at New-Orleans, Salisbury, and elsewhere.

—Major-Gen. Sigel, who arrived in this city on the 26th ult., met his countrymen at Turn Halle and at the Metropolitan Assembly Rooms, on Saturday evening, making a speech to each assemblage, urging upon the Germans to remain united in the support of the best Government on earth, as the future of their native land depended upon our success in crushing the Rebellion. He was most enthusiastically cheered. He was subsequently serenaded by about five hundred German singers, when, with his wife, the gallant General appeared at the window of his residence, and was cheered by about three thousand persons who had gone thither to get a glimpse of the hero of Pea Ridge, and of later fields.

—Mayor Opdyke has vetoed the Aldermanic resolutions complimentary to Fitz John Porter. He says: "To confer honors of any kind on such a man would be a mockery of justice. It would put the cause of our country and all military discipline to open shame. To tender him municipal honors, would place this loyal city in a false position, and could not fail, I am convinced, to shock the patriotic sentiments of a vast majority of its people. Instead of censuring the Government for its conduct in the case of Fitz John Porter, I think we should award it our highest praise, and ask it to mete out the same even-handed justice to all officers guilty of like offenses."

—At 1 o'clock on the 26th ult., 28 cars, mostly laden by individuals going from Louisville to Nashville, were seized by about 60 armed mounted Rebels at Woodbury, 12 miles below Bowling Green, and burned. The Rebels then fired up the locomotive, and sent it ahead at full speed, supposing it would come in contact with the passenger train coming from Nashville. Luckily, the late rains had so injured the bridges that the passenger train had returned to Nashville, and the locomotive, having exhausted the steam, stopped on the track, doing no damage.

—A dispatch from Halifax states that on the 12th of February, in lat. 24°, long. 65°, the Rebel pirate Florida captured and burned the ship Jacob Bell, bound from China for New-York. The Jacob Bell had 1,600 chests of tea on board. Her passengers and crew were transferred to a Danish vessel, and arrived at St. Thomas on the 19th. The United States steamer Alabama left St. Thomas on the 20th, in search of the Florida. The steamer Columbia run the blockade at Wilmington, N. C., and arrived at St. George with a cargo of cotton and tobacco.

—The English clipper-brig Minna, from Nassau, Executive Officer Alfred Everson, commanding, captured by the U. S. gunboat Victoria, off Shallotte Inlet, N. C., after a long and exciting chase, has arrived here. Her cargo consists of copperas, drugs, bagging, and salt. The Minna is an old offender, having several times eluded the vigilance of the blockaders. Much praise is due Capt. Hooker and the officers of the Victoria for securing this notorious vessel.

—The Friends, or Quakers, in New-York, Pennsylvania, Maryland and Delaware have memorialized Congress, asking exemption from the draft and the procurement of substitutes, and from the fines which they deem a penalty imposed for exercising "the right of conscience against the shedding of blood."

—We get conflicting statements from Cincinnati about the Rebel raid into Kentucky: one story is sure that it was a fizzle, and that the Rebels have skedaddled; the other is that Judas Breckinridge is rushing down upon Lexington with 20,000 men. The first story is more likely to be true than the last.

—About 100 of Morgan's band have captured the steamer Hetty Gilman, with forage and provisions, on Barren River, about five miles above Woodbury. The steamer D. B. Campbell, from Evansville to Bowling Green, with a similar cargo, it is feared will fall into their hands. The Captain and passengers of the Gilman were paroled and released.

—With regard to the taking of Fort Macallister, a letter from Beaufort says that the 47th New-York did the job, with the assistance of the boats, and captured also one mile and a half of rifle-pits. The regiment lost 100 men in killed and wounded.

—It was announced at a meeting of the Directors of the Atlantic Telegraph Company on Wednesday afternoon, that the Rebel Pirate Alabama has been captured. Nothing further has been learned from any source about this report. We give it for what it is worth.

—A Union Club has just been formed in Boston, Edward Everett presiding. They have bought the Abbott Lawrence mansion, at a cost of $50,000, for their headquarters. The object of the organization is the unwavering support of the Government in putting down the rebellion.

[illegible] vearesses, arrived at this port recently from Pensacola and 20 days from Key West, bringing 18 invalids from the squadron and the crew of prize steamer Antonio (Brit.) which was captured on the 10th January off Mobile Bar, by the U. S. gunboat Pocahontas.

—Col. Daniel D. Tompkins, Assistant Quartermaster-General of the United States Army, died at his residence in Brooklyn, on the 26th ult., in his 64th year. He was nephew of the late Daniel D. Tompkins, formerly Governor of New-York and Vice-President of the United States.

—Dispatches from Cincinnati say that the late scare in Kentucky was quite unwarranted by the facts. In the fight near Richmond on Wednesday we took 200 prisoners and recaptured all the wagons.

—Four persons have been convicted of treason in the United States Court of Indiana, for resisting the arrest of deserters in that State.

—Jeff. Davis has issued a proclamation setting apart Friday, the 27th day of March, as a day of fasting, humiliation, and prayer.

—The 2d New-Hampshire Regiment got home on Wednesday, and had a glorious reception; Gen. Wool was there, and made a speech.

—The resignation of Brig.-Gen. John Cochrane has been accepted by the President.

—California is about to purchase arms for 1,800 cavalry and a number of light batteries.

—A letter dated United States steamer Rhode Island, Key West, Florida, Feb. 10, contains the following intelligence: "We arrived here this morning, after a ten days' cruise around Cuba. On the 7th inst. we fell in with a bark-rigged steamer, supposed to be the Alabama or the Oreto. We made chase after her that day and night, but without success. We have had a very heavy gale of wind, which stove both paddle-boxes, and which injured us very severely—so much so that we had to put in here for repairs."

GENERAL NEWS.

—All the general appropriation bills were passed and signed by the President. These, together with other appropriations, amount to about one thousand millions of dollars. The Miscellaneous Appropriation bill as originally introduced by the Committee on Ways and Means, appropriated only $1,200,000, but before it passed through both houses the aggregate sum was enlarged to $20,000,000. The Senate bills to admit Colorado and Nevada into the Union as States failed in the House, the latter refusing to suspend the rules for their consideration, a vote of two-thirds being requisite to do so. The bill to punish frauds on the revenue and for other purposes, omits the fees to the Solicitor of the Treasury, and confers the commissions arising from seizures under the revenue laws, excluding prize cases, to the District-Attorney. The bill creating the office of Assistant Collector for the port of New-York, also became a law. The bill amendatory of the Pacific Railroad act failed for want of time.

—The report of Capt. James L. Fisk's North Overland Expedition was submitted to the House on Monday. It was organized for the protection of emigrants over a new route from Fort Benton, in Dakota Territory, part of which was surveyed by the late Gen. Stephens. The expedition was unusually successful, and the route was found to be exceedingly practicable. The Indians on the route, especially the Assiniboines, were bold and defiant, evidently in anticipation of the Sioux massacres. A severe chastisement of the latter tribe he deems politic and necessary. At Grasshopper Diggings he left a party of emigrants, who gave him trustworthy information of the great wealth of those gold mines, and statements that thousands of miners were at work there, and many claims were yielding from $50 to $100 per day for each man.

—By the steamship Ariel, which arrived here on the 2d with $278,417 in gold, we have later news from Central and South America. The Alabama was ordered out of Port Royal, Jamaica, on Jan. 25, before having completed her repairs. The Republic of Nicaragua is in prosperous and promising condition. The President of Guatemala still threatens Salvador with war, and has concentrated troops on the frontier. Martinez has been elected President of Honduras. An earthquake took place in Guatemala on Dec. 17, and caused considerable damage. There is a serious difficulty between Brazil and Peru, on the subject of the navigation of the Amazon, which, according to anti-Brazilian accounts, the Brazilian Government wants to monopolize, while, according to the Brazilian, Peru has failed to comply with the stipulations concerning the navigation on the river.

—*The Mazatlan Cosmopolitan* of Jan. 29, says: Saturday and Sunday 2,200 troops embarked hence for the Southern part of the Republic. They are designed to operate against the French invaders. Jamarin is naval commandant. Gen. Vega has chief command of the troops. Col. Norton is second in command. The vessels comprising the expedition are the Danish ship Mazatlan, American ships Alert and Carib, Mexican schooners Emigla and Conde Cedovera. The Mexican steamer Esmeralda soon follows with more troops. The precise destination of the expedition is withheld from the public, but the troops embarked in a glorious cause, and will doubtless render a good account of themselves.

—In addition to the oath to support the Constitution of the United States, the Speaker, on the admission of Mr. Bridges, as Representative from the Third District of Tennessee, administered the oath to bear true faith and allegiance to the same as prescribed in the act of July 2, 1862, which is required to be administered to all persons elected or appointed to any office of honor or profit either in the civil, military, or naval service of the Government, which they are requested to take before entering upon the duties of their office, and before they are entitled to any salary or emolument.

—The New-York State Anti-Slavery Society, which recently held its annual meeting in Albany, adopted the following resolutions: That Freedom now stands pledged to three millions of slaves; That we will sustain the Emancipation Proclamation of Abraham Lincoln; That we urge the entire abolition of Slavery, not only as a military necessity, but as an act of justice; That we recommend the confiscated lands of the South to be given to the freedmen, the legitimate proprietors.

—About 1½ o'clock a. m. on the 27th ult., a collision occurred at the Princeton Station between the 11:15 p. m. out train from Philadelphia, and the 11:30 passenger train from Jersey City, by which three cars filled with passengers were broken up, and twenty persons are reported injured. The passengers were thrown in all directions, some sustaining fractured [illegible] lacerated by flying splinters, [illegible] down-train plunged off of the track into the canal, carrying with it the engineer, who escaped with slight injuries.

—Mr. Barnard, who on Monday occupied a seat on the bench of the Court of Oyer and Terminer of this city, as a Justice of the Supreme Court, remarked to a Grand Jury that "he would call their attention to the subject of arbitrary arrests in this city. Parties had been incarcerated in dungeons, by persons professing to act under an authority not recognized by the laws of the State of New-York. It will be their duty in such cases to find indictments for kidnapping, assault and battery, or any other offense the District-Attorney might point out."

—By the arrival of the Bio Bio at this port Tuesday, we have Havana dates to Feb. 26. The opinion prevails there that the Alabama will remain in those waters, lured by the hope of a vast amount of prey. The official *Gaceta* of Cuba publishes a communication from the Spanish Minister at Washington to the Government of Cuba that the blockades of Galveston and Charleston have been reëstablished. News from Yucatan to Feb. 6 reports many outrages committed by rebellious Indians. The revolution in Venezuela, according to the last accounts (to Jan. 21), was not yet suppressed, yet several places had been occupied by the Government forces.

—Gov. Sprague on Tuesday resigned the office of Governor of Rhode Island, in order to assume the duties of United States Senator. There is no Lieutenant-Governor, Samuel G. Arnold, who was elected last Spring, having resigned in order to serve till March 4, in the United States Senate. William C. Cozzens of Newport, the presiding officer in the State Senate, becomes, in accordance with the provision of the constitution of Rhode Island, the Acting Governor after Gov. Sprague's resignation.

—At a meeting of the Democratic Association, in this city, Tuesday evening, speeches were made by Jno. McKeon and James Brooks, in favor of the right of Secession, and against the "wicked war" to put down the Rebellion. The audience hissed the name of the President frequently, and loudly applauded every reference to the "gallant" State of South Carolina, "the State which dared to vindicate its rights as a free and sovereign State should."

—Our Buenos Ayres correspondent sends an interesting account of the material progress made in the Argentine Republic. Two new banks have been established; the railroad from San Fernando to Belgrano has been completed, and other roads are building; schools are everywhere established; gas and other improvements are introduced; but the interior provinces have, unfortunately, still to suffer much from the depredations of the Indians.

—On Wednesday evening, the third annual commencement of the New-York Homœopathic Medical College was held at the hall of the Historical Society, Wm. Cullen Bryant in the chair. The commencement address was delivered by Dr. Ellis, Professor of the Theory and Practice of Medicine, and the graduates, 16 in number, received their diplomas.

—Nearly all the Republican members of the Indiana Assembly withdrew on the 25th ult., and left the body without a quorum. It was done to prevent the passage by the Democratic majority of an unconstitutional bill to strip the Governor of all power over the State militia.

—The President has called a special session of the Senate, to meet at noon on the 4th inst. The principal business will be the consideration of military nominations.

—A post mortem examination on the bodies of Mrs. Fraser and children, supposed to have perished in the destruction of a house by a late fire at Buffalo, has revealed the fact that all had been previously murdered. The Rev. Mr. Fraser is missing, and it is feared he has been murdered also.

—The prize-schooner Annie, of Nassau, N. P., from Wilmington, arrived at this port on the 3d inst. The Annie was captured Feb. 25, off Wilmington, while attempting to run the blockade at that place, by the U. S. steamer State of Georgia. She has a full cargo of salt.

—The brig Herald, Capt. Wing, arrived Tuesday from St. Domingo City, brings home Capt. James Warren, late of the brig Chastelain, burned by the Confederate steamer Alabama. There are also eight seamen from that vessel and the bark Golden Rule, also burned by the Rebels.

—Isaac R. Elwood, an old and esteemed citizen, and Secretary and Treasurer of the Western Union Telegraph Company from the date of its organization, died at Rochester on the 28th. He was run over by a runaway team while in his own sleigh some days since, and the injuries then received proved fatal.

—San Francisco dispatches of Saturday discredit the story of the capture of Guaymas by the French. The Pallas was at Mazatlan, and is the only French war steamer known to be off the Mexican coast.

—A Democratic Pro-Slavery meeting was held at Trenton, N. J., on Wednesday, at which prominent New-York Copperheads were speakers. The meeting called upon the people of the State to show firmness in the emergency.

—Fort Ann and Fort Edward, small villages in Northern New-York, have elected Democratic charter officers. Auburn, the home of Secretary Seward, has chosen a Democratic Mayor by seven majority—all other officers Republicans.

—The Fire Marshal's report for the last six months shows that during that period 148 fires occurred in this city. The alleged losses were $629,584—insurance, $1,798,985—amount paid by the companies, $486,675.

—William Wright of Essex County has been nominated by the New-Jersey Democratic Legislative caucus for United States Senator for six years, in place of Senator Wall, whose term will expire on the 4th of March.

—On Sunday night an accident occurred on the Pennsylvania Railroad caused by a land slide. The engine and tender, baggage and express cars, were thrown into ten feet of water. Two lives were lost, and many persons were wounded.

—On Thursday, in the Court of General Sessions in this city, the trial of Jacob Weiler for the murder of his wife, was concluded. The Jury rendered a verdict of "Guilty of murder in the second degree."

—The Rev. Dr. Henry Jackson, a well known Baptist minister of Newport, died instantly in the cars on the 2d, while going from Providence to East Greenwich.

—The Republicans of the IId District of Connecticut have nominated Samuel L. Warner of Middletown as their candidate for Congress.

—A schooner arrived at Halifax says she exchanged signals with the Alabama on the 10th ult., in lat. 27, long. 68.

—At the meeting of the Board of Councilmen on [illegible] for the aid of volunteer's families was [illegible]

—Col. Ernest Roumaine was officially received at the Department of State on Tuesday, and presented his credentials as Chargé d'Affaires from Hayti.

—Rochester, Oswego, Troy, Utica, and Lockport, in this State, have elected Democratic charter officers.

—The Democrats of Connecticut have nominated Wm. M. Converse of Norwich for Congress from the IIId District.

—N. C. Bradstreet has been nominated by the Democrats for Mayor of the City of Rochester.

—The Rev. Thomas Hill was, on Wednesday, inaugurated as President of Harvard College.

—Yonkers village on Tuesday elected Republican charter officers by handsome majorities.

—Brigadier-General Daniel Ullmann is progressing finely in the organization of his brigade, at his headquarters, No. 300 Broadway; indeed, his most sanguine expectations have been more than realized. He and his staff are busy early and late, mustering in men and attending to the other duties before them. Not less than 30 officers of the famous New-York 7th Regiment have joined the enterprise. In the course of a day or two, the General will publish another list of the names of officers and privates who have been promoted for meritorious conduct. These promotions are founded on the real merits of the parties who receive the honor. The bestowal of these rewards is not confined to the officers and men from any particular State, but from all parts of the Union. Recommendations for promotion are sent by Major and Brigadier-Generals and their staffs, Colonels, Majors, Adjutants, &c. Men who have distinguished themselves for patriotism, coolness and courage, or for acts of heroism not known to the public, are the men whom the General delights to honor. Gen. Ullmann's headquarters embrace a suite of rooms on the street floor, neatly fitted up and easy of access. Everything about him indicates earnest vigor and important work. The business of the State Quartermaster's office is very brisk just now. The authorities are beginning to ask what must be done for the soldiers whose term of service expires during the coming Spring and Summer. Large bodies of troops are now scattered throughout the State. Col. Lansing has been engaged inspecting them, and the work of consolidation will be commenced immediately.

NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE.

In the Senate on Friday, the 27th ult., the bill enforcing the responsibilities of stockholders of banking corporations was lost by a vote of 13 to 10, and a motion to reconsider the vote was tabled.

In the Assembly a Broadway Railroad bill was introduced. The only names of corporators are: Clinton Gilbert, Henry Van Schaick, Christian B. Morrison, David Smith and Eusebius W. Dodge—leaving a large blank for additional names. The track is to commence at the South Ferry, Whitehall street, and run along Bowling Green, Broadway, on the west side, to Union square, and thence to Fifty-ninth street; also with a single track to connect with the main track on Broadway, running thence along John street to South street, thence to Fulton street, and thence to Broadway; also with a single track to connect with the main track on Broadway, running thence along Dey to West street, thence to Courtlandt street, and thence to Broadway; also with a single track to connect with the main track on Broadway, running thence along Pine to William street, thence to Wall street, with a double track to the Wall street ferry, returning along Wall street to Broad way.

In the Senate on Saturday, petitions for the improvement of Hudson River navigation were presented. Several bills were introduced, and were under consideration in Committee of the Whole.

In the Assembly a number of bills were introduced, nearly all of a local character. Notice was given of a bill to provide for the election of Commissioners of the Croton Aqueduct Board.

In the Senate on Monday another Broadway Railroad bill was introduced by Senator Connolly, in which the incorporators are James Murphy, Jesse A. Marshall, James Campbell, Charles Johnson, George Johnson, and a number of other business men, representing different interests affected by the road.

In the State Senate, on Tuesday, 3d, the following bills were reported favorably: To define the duties of the Contracting Board; to provide for the payment of interest on canal drafts protested for non-payment; to authorize the Canal Board to hear and determine the claims of contractors for damages; to amend the general railroad law; making regulations for building bridges so as to protect the lives of baggage men; relating to the making up of railroad trains. The following bills were introduced: To provide for recording certificates of marriage; to extend auction duties; to improve Union-avenue, New-York. The Volunteer Bounty Tax bill was passed. The Chenango Canal Extension bill was then taken up, and occupied the remainder of the session.

In the Assembly, the following bills went through the Committee, and were ordered to a third reading: The annual Canal Appropriation bill; to appropriate the proceeds of the State tax to the support of the Schools; to incorporate the Society for the Protection of Destitute Children in New-York; the annual Appropriation bill for the support of the Government was taken up, and debate ensued, occupying the session till the adjournment.

Nothing of special moment took place in the Assembly on Wednesday. Mr. Field preferred charges against Mr. Speaker Callicot, being the substance of what the same gentleman had charged on the floor of the Assembly during the contest for Speaker.

FROM EUROPE.

—The Hibernian, from Liverpool, Feb. 19 and Londonderry Feb. 20, arrived at Portland on Wednesday. It was remarked that there was a sudden change in the attitude of the official and semi-official press of France with regard to Poland, and the French Government is said to have sent a diplomatic note to Prussia. It is thought that England and France may exert themselves diplomatically in behalf of the Poles. The Gibraltar (formerly the Sumter) had arrived in Liverpool, and it is expected that she will again be fitted out for Confederate service. Large mass meetings, expressing sympathy with the Federal Government and the Emancipation policy of the President, are now of daily occurrence. Immense and enthusiastic meetings of this kind took place in London, on Feb. 18, and Liverpool Feb. 19. The Russians are reported to have suffered a severe defeat. The naval engagement in Charleston harbor, and the pretended raising of the blockade, was the subject of discussion in the House of Commons, and Lord Palmerston refused to give his opinion about it. The Address from the Chamber of Commerce to the captain of the George Griswold was presented on Monday, February 16, at a crowded and enthusiastic meeting. The Emperor of Russia will come to Paris in the Spring, and it is said that the two Emperors intend to come to an understanding in Belgian affairs after the death of King Leopold. The debates in the French Parliament respecting the United States were of no great importance. An amendment to the proposed address of the Corps Legislatif to the Emperor, declaring the blockade inefficient, was withdrawn. Viscount Lemercier urged the Government to exert itself in favor of a restoration of the Union, and declared Slavery to be the only cause of the war. Prussia has concluded a convention with Russia for the suppression of the Polish insurrection, but Austria refused to take any part in the convention, and was [illegible] the outbreak of the revolution [illegible] encouraged [illegible] speaks again of the insignificance of the speech of Mr. Mason and against a recognition of the Southern Confederacy. The Prince of Wales has been formally presented with the freedom of the Fishmongers' Company, London, and suitably acknowledged the compliment. The British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society has presented an address to the King of the Netherlands, complimenting him for the abolition of Slavery in the West Indies. A reply has been given to this address by order of the King, expressing warm sympathy with the objects of the Anti-Slavery Society.

Commercial Intelligence.

MONEY MARKET.—LONDON, Monday Evening, Feb. 17.—Consols quiet at Saturday's prices. Consols are quoted 92½@⅝ for money, and 92¾@93 for account.

It is stated that between £500,000 and £600,000 of a contemplated advance of £3,000,000 to the Confederate Government has been negotiated at Paris and Frankfort by Messrs. Erlanger & Co. The amount is to be secured by cotton at 6d. ⅌ lb., which is to be delivered on the cessation of the blockade.

According to China telegrams, Exchange at Hong Kong shows a movement in favor of England of 1 ⅌ cent, and 1 ⅌ cent at Shanghae.

Illinois Central ordinary and paid up shares receded 1½ and 1 respectively; Erie paid up and preference shares declined ½ and 1, and New-York Central shares a further 1½.

TUESDAY EVENING, Feb. 17.—The English funds remain without animation. Consols are quoted 92½@92⅝ for money, and 92¾@93 for March 5.

The demand for discount at the Bank is slight. French Rentes declined ¼ and are quoted 70f. 20c.

The ratifications of a Treaty of Commerce and Navigation between the United States and the Republic of Liberia were exchanged on Tuesday, Feb. 17, in London, by Mr. Adams and Mr. Ralston.

Maryland and Pennsylvania Railroad (2d mortgage,) advanced 1 and 1½ respectively.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET, Feb. 16 and 17.—The market is very dull, and sales for the two days do not exceed 5,000 bales—2,500 on speculation and export. Prices declining.

LIVERPOOL CORN MARKET, Feb. 17.—Wheat met with a limited retail demand, at barely the prices of this day week. Flour neglected, but unchanged. Indian Corn—Mixed American 29/6; Prime Egyptian freely offered at 28/@28/6.

LONDON CORN MARKET, Monday, Feb. 16.—The rates of Monday last were with difficulty obtained.

LONDON COLONIAL MARKET, Feb. 17.—SUGAR steady. COFFEE unaltered. RICE firm. TALLOW firm.

LIVERPOOL, Friday, Feb. 20.—COTTON—Sales of the week, 19,000 bales, including 2,000 bales to speculators and 5,100 to exporters. The market is very dull, with a decline of 1d. on Americans and ½@¾d. on Surats. The sales to-day (Friday) were 2,000 bales, the market closing firmer and quiet at unchanged prices. Quotations are:

Fair Orleans	25½d.	Middling Orleans	21½d.
Fair Mobiles	24½d.	Middling Mobiles	20¾d.
Fair Uplands	23½d.	Middling Uplands	20½d.

Stock in port, 414,000 bales, including 62,000 bales of American.

BREADSTUFFS—The market has a downward tendency.

PROVISIONS—The market is inactive.

LONDON, Friday—Consols closed at 92½ for money. Increase in Bullion in Bank of England £518,600. The Bank of England has reduced its rate of discount to 4 ⅌ cent.

AMERICAN STOCKS—The latest sales were: Erie Railway, 44; Illinois Central Railroad, 41 discount.

The War in the South-West.

CAIRO, Wednesday, March 4, 1863.

The steamer Tycoon, from Memphis, has just arrived. The latest advices from below state two dredging machines had arrived, and would be put to work on the canal immediately.

The river is rising fast, and the water is interfering much with the camps at the head of Island No. 95; the levees are broken, and the water is pouring over at a fearful rate.

Another flat boat ran the batteries at Vicksburg. She was fired on by the Rebels and struck three times.

A fire at Lake Providence on Monday, destroyed nearly the whole town, and a considerable amount of commissary stores.

A canal barge with propellers had got through into Lake Providence. It was pushed over the land on slides to be used for exploring the lake and neighboring bayous.

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The Weekly Tribune.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 4, 1863.

REBELLION IS ABOLITION.

The leading oracle of the sympathizers in our City with the Slaveholders' Rebellion—which supported Seymour for Governor under the hypocritical pretense that it expected thereby to secure "a more vigorous prosecution of the War for the Union"—now endeavors to paralyze and cripple the National energies by such assertions as the following:

"That the war is no longer waged for the restoration of the Union, but for the Abolition of Slavery, is proved by a simple but entirely conclusive argument. It is a fact, which no person authorized to speak for the Republican party will dispute, that IF THE SOUTH SHOULD TO-MORROW OFFER TO RETURN TO THE UNION ON CONDITION THAT THE EMANCIPATION PROCLAMATION SHOULD BE REVOKED AND DECLARED INOPERATIVE, ITS SUBMISSION ON THAT CONDITION WOULD NOT BE ACCEPTED. The President pledged himself in the Proclamation to use the land and naval forces to make its declaration of freedom good. He has committed himself to continue the war for that purpose, although it should be in his power to close it by a complete restoration of the Union with the continuance of Slavery. He would not accept, nor, were he inclined to do so, would his party allow him to accept, the submission of the Rebels and restoration of the Union, on condition that Slavery should remain (where the Constitution leaves it) in the discretion of the States where it exists. It is clear, then, that the Abolition of Slavery has become the paramount object of the war."

—It will be found impracticable to secure impunity in such mischief-making averments as the above under the fact that there *is* "No person authorized to speak for the Republican party;" hence no one can on its authority "dispute" any statement, however preposterous. But here are the essential facts, familiar to all intelligent persons:

I. Each State composing our Union, while peacefully and loyally fulfilling its obligations as a member of the Union, is substantially supreme within its own limits and over its own people. For example: the Legislature of Arkansas, some three or four years ago, saw fit to enact that all free persons of African descent, who should reside or be in said State at a specified date then future, should be sold into Slavery. If that act had reached and enslaved a British or French subject who claimed the protection of his sovereign, it would probably have [illegible] become the duty of the Federal Government [illegible] to interfere decisively in behalf of such person [illegible] its power or right to do so being based upon A[illegible]rt. VI. 32 of the Federal Constitution, whereby "all treaties made, or which shall be made, under the authority of the United States, [illegible] shall be the supreme law of the land, and the ju[illegible]ges in every State shall be bound thereby, as [illegible] thing in the constitution or laws of any State [illegible] to the contrary notwithstanding." This i[illegible]mportant provision was repeatedly overruled, [illegible] with President Jackson's connivance, by the [illegible] slaveholders, in the collisions between the Ch[illegible]rokees and the State of Georgia; but they are nevertheless "the supreme law of the land;" and while we, with millions like us, condem[illegible]ned and deprecated the cruel legislation of Arkan[illegible]sas aforesaid, whereby any free persons were doomed to Slavery, we never heard it sugge[illegible]sted that, so far as our own people were con[illegible]cerned, the Federal Government could do any th[illegible]ing, or that there was any help for the victim[illegible]s, outside of the State of Arkansas. So as to inhabitants of Georgia or of any other State which shall at any time be loyally fulfilling h[illegible]er obligations to the Union, we hold that the la[illegible]ws and courts of that State will be conclusive with regard to the relations subsisting between or among her own people. The rights claimed and exercised in the premises by the Federal Government have their origin and justification in Rebellion and War, and will [illegible] emancipate slaves [illegible] in Georgia has like origin and extent with its right to kill the masters of those slaves, with like boundaries and limitations.

II. We do most undoubtingly believe that every slave who shall have escaped from his Rebel master and come within the Union lines, in reliance upon the proffers of the President's Proclamation of Freedom, will have thereby established a valid claim on the Government to protect him from reclamation and capture by said master or by any one claiming under him. But were that freedman voluntarily to place himself under the jurisdiction and laws of a persistently Slaveholding State—that is, one which maintained the laws of Slavery—we apprehend that he would thereby subject himself to the operation of those laws, however iniquitous and inhuman.

III. While we do most earnestly desire the earliest restoration of Peace to this distracted land, and shall ever labor, as hitherto, to that end, we have never indicated or outlined the *terms* whereon that Peace should, in our judgment, be made; since all suggestions of that nature tend in some measure to embarrass the action of the Government, on which the grave responsibility of such action must primarily rest. But we are not aware of any official act, declaration of the President, obligation or purpose, which must or should preclude the restoration at any time of Union and Peace on the naked ground of a return by each State now in revolt to a recognition and fulfillment of its duties to the Nation, as set forth in the Constitution of the United States.

IV. That the Rebel States will persist in their revolt—that the War will go on—and that one of its incidents will be the complete overthrow of Slavery in our country—seem exceedingly probable. If any one be disposed to regret this, he should blame therefor the Rebellion not the Union nor its loyal upholders. It is the old story of evil overreaching and destroying itself, illustrated by the fortunes of Haman and Mordecai and in thousands of like mutations. Slavery is digging its own grave, and is using slave as well as free labor to that end. Whatever its intent, a prosecution of the existing struggle can have but one conclusion. Even were Peace to return to-morrow, we believe that an impartial friend of the slaveholders would advise them that they had so shocked and shattered their "institution" that its overthrow had become indispensable to their own security—that the eager expectations of Liberty excited among their slaves by the discussions and events of the last few years could not safely be quenched in utter disappointment and despair. We believe it is the true interest of the slaveholders, not merely as men but merely as planters and property-holders, to make peace, restore the Union, discard Slavery, and hire their blacks as laborers on their plantations at the earliest possible day. But pride and the blindness of spirit that follows persistence in evil courses will doubtless preclude this and impel them to persevere in their chosen road to ruin. If, then, Slavery shall reach its end through desolating convulsions, the responsibility will rest, not on its avowed antagonists, but wholly on its demented champions.

T. H. SEYMOUR'S LOYALTY.

The following letter from the Democratic candidate for Governor of Connecticut to a leading Southern Rebel was found on the person of Capt. Gladding, a Rebel officer paroled and sent from this city to Hilton Head for exchange, but arrested there as a Confederate spy, searched and placed in close confinement:

[Copy of a letter from Ex-Governor T. H. S—— to T. L., esq.]
HARTFORD, July 30, 1862.

DEAR SIR: Your obliging favor of the 28th inst. has been received and read with pleasure. Though you state that you are a stranger to me, I feel myself already introduced to you by the friendly words breathed through your letter. Since the appearance of a letter of mine, to which you so kindly allude, I have had the satisfaction of learning from quite a number of persons at home and abroad that they approve of its contents. Among those who have given me this proof of their confidence and regard are men of as pure morals, high intelligence and lofty patriotism as any of the boasted champions of the war party in church or State; others in more humble life, but of warm hearts and noble impulses, have not been backward in responding to the sentiments which I have only, I fear, but feebly expressed.

Your allusion to "constitutional liberty" suggests painful reflections. Since the inauguration of this war, the men in power at Washington have been robbing us of our rights. The great safeguards of the citizen, protecting him against illegal arrests and false imprisonments, have been struck down by ignorant or wicked rulers.

The press, where we used to look for light and truth, has been turned to darkness or given over to blood. Free speech silenced, and the very thoughts of men crushed within their bosoms. And all this has been done to sustain the tyrant plea that there has been a State necessity for such atrocious doings. The consequence is that, instead of shortening the war, these measures of the Administration, or of a fanatic Congress, have greatly prolonged it and helped to fill the land with mourning.

I abhor the whole scheme of Southern invasion, with all its horrible consequences of rapine and plunder. You cannot help but see, Sir, what thousands of us are beginning to see, that there can no Union be got in this way. The war might have been avoided and the Union saved. This is getting to be the prevailing opinion. And it would have been avoided but for a fanatic set of men besieging the President, and who wanted blood and plunder. They have got both, and humanity weeps over the wrecks of body and soul. Those who drive the car of war at this time have no more idea of saving the Union by their bloody sacrifices of this sort than they have of changing the course of nature. Still they go on.

In presence of the appalling fact, which should haunt them like a ghost of the damned, that we are losing our young men at the rate of "20,000 a month, aside from those who fall in battle;" in presence of all this, they demand new levies for the hospitals, the marshes, the ditches, and the gunboat shambles.

Depend on it, Heaven will frown on such a cause as this; it cannot and will not come to good. Where you find me, in lamenting or exposing this iniquity, you will find me to the end of the chapter. I would rather have the good opinion of fellow-citizens who, like yourself, have given me their sympathy in a time of some considerable trial of one's faith, than to be first among the slayers of kindred or wear the bloody laurels they may gather in a fratricidal war. I doubt if the Union can be restored at all—things have gone so far now that the only possible chance will be by the adoption of a Christian policy very different from that which prevails at Washington at the present time.

Though I only know you, Sir, by your very kind letter, I shall not soon forget that it was written, or by whom.

Accept, I pray you, my best wishes, and believe me, dear Sir, respectfully yours.

The one point on which we would fix attention is the *date* of this letter—two months prior to President Lincoln's premonitory Proclamation of Freedom, and when Gen. Hunter's Order freeing the slaves in his Department had just been annulled from the White House. The Government had thus far done its utmost to conserve Slavery, and was sailing on the Border-State tack when Gov. Seymour wrote this letter of sympathy, aid and comfort, to an avowed and active Rebel, as he had previously written one of like import to one of his own neighbors. And this Seymour is now the Democratic candidate for Governor of Connecticut!

Is it or is it not a willful, gigantic falsehood, that "the North was united in support of the War up to the appearance of the President's first Proclamation of Freedom?" Yes or Nay!

PEACE THROUGH WAR.

There are those who allege an inconsistency between an earnest desire for Peace and the War. We are not of them. We wish peace were possible without further hostilities, but it is not. The pretense of the Rebels that they only "ask to be let alone," is utterly false. They ask impunity in trampling out what remains of life in loyal East Tennessee; they ask that West Virginia, which abhors them and was never under their sway, be given up to military execution at their hands; they ask that Missouri, in which they do not now fly a flag, be surrendered to their sway; they ask that New-Mexico and Arizona, out of which they have been driven by war, be given up to them by peace; they ask that the numerous Unionists of the South and South-West be abandoned to their tender mercies—part of them to be enslaved; others to be killed; all to be stripped to the skin by a merciless confiscation. Apart from and beyond the momentous issue of Union or Disunion, it is morally impossible that the demands of the Rebel chiefs should be conceded. We may be so beaten, routed, conquered, as to be forced to accept very hard conditions; but while the Union armies hold Norfolk, Winchester, Nashville, Memphis, Baton Rouge, New-Orleans, and menace at once Charleston, Savannah, Vicksburg, Fredericksburg, &c., nothing of the sort can be listened to. Briefly, we are in the crisis of a great war, and its issue must determine the destiny of our continent. Should the Slaveholders' Rebellion triumph, it will mold to its fundamental conceptions, not a part of the old Union, but the whole of it. We shall have, as Disraeli justly foreshadows, "an America of armies—an America of diplomacy—an America of rival States and of manouvering Cabinets—an America of frequent turbulence, and probably of frequent war." And we may fairly add that it will be an America wherein half the earnings of Labor must find their way somehow into the clutches of the tax-gatherer. Such is the future to avert which the loyal millions of our countrymen are now struggling.

Ours is inevitably a great war—one that taxes the energies, the resources, and the patriotism of our people—but it ought not to be a long one. Miscalculations and blunders of many kinds, but especially the grand mistake of confiding the control and direction of our armaments to officers who have no sympathy with the great truths which underlie our political fabric, no hostility to the monstrous errors and evils which have culminated in the Slaveholders' Rebellion, have thus far prevented our decisive success. No stream can rise higher than its fountain; and a General or Commodore who does not heartily wish the Rebellion overthrown will accomplish very little against it, though he had the genius of Napoleon or Nelson. The simple fact that not one of our successive Generals-in-Chief—Scott, McClellan or Halleck—has ever yet publicly expressed his abhorrence of the Rebellion as a flagrant crime against Liberty, Humanity, and Civilization—(as President Lincoln so truly characterizes it in his reply to the letter of the Working Men of Manchester)—half explains our past reverses. To succeed in war, it is requisite that your leaders be terribly in earnest and profoundly impressed with the essential righteousness of the cause they uphold. An army falls like a thunderbolt on its enemies only when wielded by one who feels that he is an instrument of Divine justice for the redress of enormous wrong. It was not England, but Puritanism and Cromwell that dethroned and beheaded Charles I.

The passage of the National Militia and Finance bills have placed the means of overcoming the Rebellion fairly within the reach of the President and his Cabinet. What is still needed is that those means be promptly made available, skillfully wielded, and vigorously applied. The Rebellion could have been crushed far more easily in 1861 than in 1862: it can be discomfited with less effort and at less cost in 1863 than in 1864. And all the pompous gasconade about "dying in the last ditch," &c., is sheer nonsense, as is the counter-cry that we will "never give up the Union." If we get well whipped in a few great battles we shall *have* to give it up; and if the Rebels are handsomely flogged in Virginia and on the Mississippi, they will find their "last ditch" a good deal handier than they have supposed it. All their gas about taking to the swamps, the mountains, and maintaining a guerrilla contest for years should their regular armies be routed, ignores the vital fact that they are fighting for Slavery, and that six months of guerrilla warfare would put an end to this. So the talk on our side of making this a ten years' war if necessary, fighting to the last man, &c., overlooks such vital facts as the enormously increased expensiveness of modern warfare, the rapid waste and destruction of steamboats, railway machinery and rolling stock, in such a struggle as ours, the multiplication of privateers and the impatience of Foreign Powers, in view of the derangement of their industry and the famishing discontent of their laborers. Better call out One Million Men at once than allow this War to run into another year. We trust that the next Fourth of July will enable us to see clearly to the end of it.

COMPLICATIONS IN EASTERN EUROPE.

The last news received from the seat of war in Poland is more favorable to the Poles than was anticipated. Large numbers of insurgents begin to concentrate in a few places. Several defeats of the Russians are reported, and even the official *Journal of St. Petersburg*, of Feb. 13 (the day before the leaving of the Africa) acknowledges the occupation by 2,000 insurgents of the town of Dibis[illegible]nka, upon the frontier of the Government of Lublin. Prominent among the leaders of the movement is Gen. Langiewicz, who, according to a dispatch from Lemberg, also dated Feb. 13, was at the head of 5,000 insurgents, and had retaken from the Russians the town of Wuschock.

The Progressive party of Europe, although many considered an outbreak at this time unwise, because destitute of a fair prospect of success, feel and express the warmest sympathy with the righteousness of the cause for which Poland is fighting. The two Grand Masters of Europe[illegible] Victor Hugo, have [illegible] the powerful support of their influence. Garibaldi has called on the English people to proffer aid to the Poles in this struggle for the independence of their country and for liberty. Victor Hugo has published an address to the Russian soldiers, calling on them with his wonted eloquence not to consummate the assassination of Poland, and not to fall—which he says appears impossible—even lower than the gangs of the Southern States of America, raising against them the execration of the whole civilized world. In Paris the sympathy for Poland was so great that the Russian Embassador called on the French Government to prevent its expression. The Swedish Diet has also avowed its sympathy for Poland; and the Liberal representatives in the Italian Parliament and the Democratic Italian Associations have also warmly espoused her cause.

All this was to be expected. No people ever had a clearer title to national independence, nor has any other people ever made to that end greater and nobler sacrifices. But entirely unexpected, with regard to the Polish insurrection, is the attitude assumed by the Austrian Government. Reports from all sides agree that Russia is greatly dissatisfied with the attitude of Austria. It is said that Austria has allowed enlistments for the Polish insurgents to take place in Galicia, at Lemberg, in Cracow, and several towns and villages on the Austro-Russian frontier, and that the Austrian press is not prevented from expressing warm sympathy with Poland. A paper of Frankfort, which is usually well informed about Austrian affairs, affirms that Austria rejects any solidarity with Prussia and Russia in the question of Poland, and that the Austrian generals will not take part in the conferences which are to be held at Warsaw between the Prussian and Russian generals. It is even reported that Russia and Prussia accuse Austria of encouraging the insurrection.

The designs of Austria in pursuing such a policy can easily be guessed. No greater danger to her very existence has yet arisen than the Panslavic movement, whose aim it is to unite all Slavic tribes under the leadership of Russia. A plurality of the polyglot population of Austria are Slavi, and the success of the Panslavic movement in the interest of Russia would be at once the fatal blow to Austria. No wonder that Austria should venture an attempt to turn the intended blow against Russia. She has under her scepter the large majority of all Catholic Slavi, and revolutionary as the idea is, she may have been or she may be tempted to an effort to encourage the hostility of the Catholic Poles to Russia, and in general to outbid the latter power in offers to the Slavic nationality.

The Government of Prussia assumes quite another attitude. In that country the progressive party has acquired of late a greater strength than in any other country of Europe. The Government has good reason to fear lest an electric spark kindle the indignation of the people into a flame of open revolution. No one can, therefore, be surprised to learn that on Feb. 8 a treaty was concluded between Prussia and Russia whereby Prussia is said to engage herself to march troops into Russian Poland in case the insurrection should assume greater proportions or not reach a speedy termination. This, undoubtedly, may threaten the Poles with a new danger. But it also may, on the other hand, hasten a revolutionary outbreak in Prussia. The representatives of the Prussian people will never grant the expenses of a war against the Poles, and a new and most serious conflict would be at once brought on between the King and the representatives of the people. It will thus be seen that the complications in Eastern Europe are of a nature that may lead at any moment to most important developments.

THE KING OF HOLLAND ON SLAVERY.

The British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society have presented to the King of the Netherlands an address, complimenting him for the abolition of Slavery in the Dutch West Indies, and, in particular, expressing unqualified satisfaction that the Dutch Abolition act is based upon the principle of immediate emancipation. The official reply of the Dutch Government to this address is another proof of how unanimous the sentiments of all Europe are on the Slavery question, and on the duty of a general and prompt abolition. However divergent on other political and social questions the views of the European nations may be, on the subject of Slavery the march of civilization has produced an irresistible current of public opinion, to which Kings and aristocrats no less than Liberals and Democrats have yielded. The King of Holland notifies the Anti-Slavery Society of England that he has ever felt a warm sympathy with their proceedings, and he assures the members of "this humane Society" that its further labors will ever be most highly appreciated by him.

In Europe, the names of "Radical" in the Slavery question and of Abolitionist are a title of honor. Garibaldi and Victor Hugo accord with the King of Holland in feeling the warmest sympathy with the "Abolition" societies, and in encouraging their efforts. At this moment, as we have often had occasion to show, the Anti-Slavery spirit of Europe and of the entire civilised world—with the sole exception of the champions of the slave power in the United States—is again aroused and will react, we doubt not, in the course of time, upon public opinion on this Continent, and bring it into harmony with the public opinion of the rest of the world, which justly considers every advocacy of the oppression of the black race as inhuman and infamous.

INSURRECTION.

We printed on Friday (exclusively) the announcement that a force of 5,000 negroes is about to enter one of the slave districts in the Department of the South, to summon the loyal blacks to arms, and to carry the war into the heart of Rebellion. This purpose [illegible] the slaves to "that species of insurrection which would indiscriminately slay women and children"—to a warfare "as barbarous and savage and as criminal as the use of poisoned weapons." We quote the language of *The N. Y. Express.*

To which we reply—*First:* That a servile insurrection, properly so called, does *not* imply the horrors with the parade of which *The Express* endeavors to frighten its timid readers. The negroes are a humane, kindly, and generous people. If they rose in insurrection, they would use so much violence as was necessary to gain their freedom; but it is not probable that even the inhuman cruelties which they have suffered and which *The Express* would continue to impose on them would incite them to use more than is necessary.

Secondly: Suppose it were an Insurrection. What is there in that word to fright the natives of *this* land from their propriety? Is an insurrection of blacks worse than an insurrection of whites? Is it more criminal in the negroes to rise against cruel masters for their own freedom, than in their masters to rebel against the Government for the sake of perpetuating Slavery? Is it a *word* that divides our opinion, or shall we consider the facts as they are, and not as it pleases the Northern allies of Southern treason to misrepresent them?

Thirdly: This Government is at War. It has a military right, recognized by the Law of Nations to avail itself of intestine discords in its enemy's country. It has a right to create disaffection, and to use it when excited. It has a right to stimulate Insurrection, and it is not by any code of international law or military ethics responsible for the calamities which are thus brought upon its enemies. And what is true of war against a foreign enemy is true *a fortiori* of the war by which the Nation is now seeking to subdue Rebellion and preserve the Republic.

Fourthly: Gen. Hunter does not propose to stir up a *servile* insurrection, or any insurrection. By the terms of the Proclamation of the President, the negroes in South Carolina are free, but rebellious whites persist in holding them as slaves. Gen. Hunter is sending—we hope has *already* sent—a force partly black and partly white to occupy a district of which the white population is undoubtedly unanimously Rebel. He will invite the free blacks of that district to join his standard, and to the end that they may aid in securing their own freedom and suppressing the white Rebellion, they will be armed, organized, and mustered into the service of the United States. Such a force will be able to penetrate into Rebel territory further and more safely than one wholly composed of whites, and will in time convince even *The Express* that the Proclamation, thus carried into effect, is not the absurd and ineffectual measure which that paper has delighted to declare it. Indeed it is significant that the moment such a step is about to be taken, *The Express* ceases its cry against the Proclamation as a measure of no efficacy, and passing to the other extreme, denounces it as a savage and barbarous instrument of war.

—From the beginning of this war we have believed that the Government might crush the Rebellion whenever it chose to put its hand heartily to the work. We believe that Slavery was the main cause and has been one of the mainstays of the Conspiracy against the Republic. We believe that by assailing Slavery, freeing the slaves and arming them, we are striking at the strength of the Rebellion, and that when once this policy is decisively adopted and vigorously pursued we may count on the speedy and complete overthrow of Treason, both North and South. So believing, we rejoice to hope that the hour approaches when the Government is about to act. Let loyal men throughout this country, which is speedily to be saved or lost, unite in earnestly urging that the new method of warfare shall be *general*—that it shall be adopted not experimentally or locally, but with full conviction of its urgent necessity and with unrelenting purpose to carry it at the same moment, and at *this* moment into every State and district that owns the sway of Jefferson Davis. Put Butler at New-Orleans and Fremont at North Carolina, and with their names to rally the blacks, the Rebellion may be girdled with fire in a month, and its military strength utterly subdued before Summer. And when once the Three Millions of Negroes in the South are on their feet with arms in their hands, the possibilities of Rebel success by interference from abroad or by Treason at the North are ended forever.

TREASON IN INDIANA.

The Rebel Democracy in Indiana is doing its best to precipitate an open conflict with the General Government. The North-Western Conspiracy, unmasked and defeated in Illinois, still has a hope of success in Indiana. When the scheme for depriving Gov. Morton of control over the State militia, by the establishment of a Military Board, was once rejected in Democratic caucus, it was supposed that the Rebel managers had failed to get control of the party machinery. But they have renewed the effort with better success, and the loyal minority of the Legislature has no other resource than to withdraw from the capitol and leave it without a quorum.

The bill in its present shape is worse than before. It substantially gives the control of the militia into the hands of justices of the peace. We had private advices yesterday that the Democrats were going on with the form of a legislative session, and, quorum or no quorum, would press the bill to its passage. The Republicans were equally determined not to yield. A dispatch from Cincinnati represents that the session is broken up and all legislation at an end. If this be correct the Republicans have carried their point, and in Indiana, as in Illinois, their courage and decision have saved the State to the Government.

At the time when the Democracy first rejected the Military Board scheme, they found themselves obliged by outside pressure to proceed cautiously. The Illinois failure, the out[illegible] popular strength within the State were too serious obstacles to be lightly overcome. The Copperheads, therefore, undertook to plead their own case with the people, and appointed a Legislative Committee whose nominal duty was to agree on some plan of arranging differences between the majority and minority—that is, between the traitors and loyalists—in the House. That Committee reported on the 28th of February—the day before the War Convention was held in Indianapolis. The numbers and enthusiasm of that popular gathering are better evidence of the sentiments and purpose of Indiana than any traitorous cabal can offer, yet the report of the latter shows just how far they think it prudent to disclose at present the treasonable purposes of the Copperhead Conspiracy.

There is nothing in this report materially different from the resolutions of the Connecticut traitors recently assembled under the name of Democratic Convention, or from the speeches of Members of Congress of the Vallandigham pattern, or from the language of Rebel newspapers throughout the North. The style of it is opposition to the war, abuse of the Government, worn-out platitudes about the Constitution as it is and the Union as it was, and malignant hostility to the Proclamation of Freedom. If the Government will shape the conduct of the war against Southern traitors to suit the notions of their Northern allies, then it can have the support of the latter; otherwise not. Here is a specimen of the support vouchsafed at present.

"The State possesses no power, in theory or in fact, to stay the armies which now stand in battle array, and THOUGH THE CHRISTIAN AND HUMANE MIND OF INDIANA MIGHT DESIRE TO SEE THE EFFUSION OF BLOOD PREVENTED, IT, ALAS! IS POWERLESS TO STOP THE CARNAGE WHICH IS HURRYING HER SONS TO EARLY AND STRANGER GRAVES. * * * * The Committee is far from thinking that war is the rightful remedy for our national troubles. They believe the reverse to be true. * * * * This Committee, and we trust this House, believe that our national troubles might have found a peaceful solution by compromise early in 1861, and now that war is the only remedy proposed by the Administration, we believe it should be conducted with reference to a restoration of the Union, and not by 'making war,' in the language of the great Illinois Senator, 'upon the rights of the Southern States, upon their institutions, upon their rights of persons and property,' and, above all, not for the emancipation or purchase of slaves at the expense of the white race."

Compensated Emancipation and the Abolition of Slavery in the District of Columbia are mildly denounced as the measures of bandits, who

"never told the people to stand and deliver, but seized the nation's purse without the nation's consent, and while the people reposed in the confidence that their Constitution was a shield against robbery, they awoke from their slumbers only to find that the 'war power' demanded that every farmer should buy a negro in Tennessee or Kentucky, in order to save the Union."

These Indiana Secessionists, therefore, are just as openly arrayed against the Government and the War as their Democratic brethren in Connecticut. They are equally well aware that Peace, unless as the result of victory, can only be had on the basis of Disunion. They know that their efforts weaken the Government and strengthen the Rebellion. That is exactly the object they have in view. The two parties, East and West, are working in complete harmony of purpose, and wholly in the interest of their Southern leaders. They are well organized, well supplied with funds, determined, courageous and confident. They appear to forget only one thing: that this Government is trying to save the Republic, and that its attention is not so wholly absorbed by armed rebellion in the field that it may not presently find time to crush Northern treason which is conspiring to destroy it by assassination.

The Hon. WILLIAM WRIGHT of Newark, N. J., was at midnight on Wednesday, Feb. 25, nominated for U. S. Senator from New-Jersey by the Democratic caucus, on its twenty-third ballot. His election on Thursday followed, of course. The vote in joint ballot was 54 for Wright to 25 for ex-Gov. Newell, (Repub.)

Mr. Wright made an ample fortune, creditably, in the saddle and harness business at Newark, and had the good sense to withdraw it in good part from the vicissitudes of trade while he was still in the vigor of his prime. He entered the political arena as a Clay Whig, and was twice elected to Congress from the then strongly Whig Essex District—the first time running stump and beating William B. Kinney, the regular Whig candidate. He had the Democratic support in that canvass, and, having the Whig nomination next time, he was re-elected without a competitor. He then ran for Governor, but was beaten, though his party was in the majority—some of the stanchest of the old Whigs working hard for his Democratic competitor. He soon after came out as a Democrat, and was thereupon elected to the U. S. Senate; re-elected in 1852-3; but run out by Mr. Ten Eyck in 1858-9—the Opposition having that year a bare majority in joint ballot. He now cuts in for the other seat, (vice Thomson—Field—Wall,) after an absence of four years.

Mr. Wright is not a great man, but he shows good sense in holding his tongue in public and letting his good works—which are mainly of the "Greenback" persuasion—speak for him. He has the reputation of being the most liberal in the distribution of his funds of any New-Jersey politician, past or present, and his success is a fresh proof that "charity is twice blessed." He has few or no personal enemies. He never was a Republican, nor professed any sympathy with Anti-Slavery opinions.

The Northern N. Y. Journal (Watertown) has a letter from the Army of the Rappahannock, dated Falmouth, Feb. 16, from which we extract the following:

FIGHTING JOE HOOKER.

In Jefferson County, where Gen. Hooker is well remembered by so many, and where his two sisters (Mrs. Brainard and Mrs. Wood) reside, no description of his personal bearing or capacity is needed. I believe that, more than any other man in America, he to-day enjoys the respect and love of the soldiers. He is, at last, the right man in the right place. When I see a Commander-in-Chief giving his personal attentions to repairs of roads, and rebuking lazy Quartermasters and Commissaries for the non-performance of their duties, I have faith that this army will yet be saved to win for itself fresh laurels on hotly-contested fields. Gen. Hooker has been all through his lines, compelling the erection of ovens, that the men may daily have fresh-baked soft bread served to them, and giving token, in a hundred ways, that he is "alive all over." Give praise, O newspaper men! to the General who remembers his private soldiers, and causes them to be treated like men! Such a man will save us if we are true to ourselves and to those glorious traditions which eighty years [illegible]

[illegible] THING.

When I rejoined the army over a month ago, I could not get a TRIBUNE; but there were "plenty" of *Heralds, Expresses*, and *Journals of Commerce*. Of course no one had expressly prohibited THE TRIBUNE to be sold, but it is more than probable that any audacious newsboy who might try to sell that paper, would find himself in a position not pleasant for newsboys to be placed in. In a word, the Potomac army, up to the time Gen. Hooker took command of it, had been sadly corrupted by its daily reading, and the miserable stuff constantly belched forth as the public opinion of the North by the sheets I have named, was quickly absorbed by the body of the troops, until murmurings and a spirit of discontent were far too apparent. All that is changed, and a man who desires to read the truth, now has an opportunity to do so. Nor will this change be without an immediate and perceptible effect upon the men.

THE WEATHER.

We have very mild weather—no snow of late, but occasional rains. The roads are yet impassable for heavy artillery or baggage wagons. If Gen. Hooker moves in one month he will have done well. In the mean time let the country be patient and hopeful.

Gen. Hunter has done his country a service. The days when military officers were permitted to denounce and obstruct with impunity the policy of the Government they had sworn to support have passed away forever, at least in *his* Department. Pro-Slavery disaffection rapidly spreading among a certain class of officers under his command finally culminated in the public declaration, by Brig.-Gen. Stevenson, that he would rather the National cause should suffer a defeat than win a victory by the help of negro troops. This statement being brought to the knowledge of Gen. Hunter, he promptly issued an Order requiring Gen. Stevenson to report at once in arrest, and so to remain till the pleasure of the President in his case can be made known. We judge that whatever hostility to the Proclamation and to the employment of negro troops may henceforth exist among Gen. Hunter's officers, will smolder in cautious silence instead of breaking into voice from treacherous lips.

Gen. Hunter's act is the most conspicuous signal of a reform in the discipline of our service, already more extensively accomplished than is generally supposed. The remains of Pro-Slavery subservience to West-Point traditions, of indifference to the cause of the Republic, of supreme devotion to a commander at the expense of cordial loyalty to the Government, have been vigorously assailed by Hooker and Rosecrans in their respective armies, and are nearly uprooted. The case of Gen. Stevenson, if rightly settled, will do much to complete the reform. It is a case in which we trust no consideration of lenity will induce the President to swerve from the just severity which the welfare of the national cause demands.

We have from our special correspondent at Port Royal the startling announcement that a force of 5,000 negroes, led by whites and supported by regular troops, is just ready to enter one of the most densely populated districts of the Department of the South, in order to summon its emancipated blacks to arms.

Communications have been established with the negroes, and they wait only for the appearance of the liberating force to spring to arms and rally under the National flag. Sudden and irresistible as an avalanche, this blow will fall where preparation and defense are alike impossible. The Republic is at length about to strike at the heart of the Rebellion, and the Proclamation of Freedom, hated and derided by every enemy to the Nation, shall be heard in trumpet tones on the plantations of Carolina, and echoed on the battle-field by the cannon's opening roar.

Mr. Sumner, Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations, has offered in the Senate a series of resolutions, which we print elsewhere, referring to the recent offer of mediation by France, and declaring in substance that Congress will consider every future proposition of foreign interference in the present war for the suppression of the Rebellion, however well meant, as proceeding from a misunderstanding of the character of the contest; and that since such propositions tend to encourage the Rebels and prolong the war, Congress must regard any future attempts in the same direction as unfriendly acts.

FROM SOUTH CAROLINA.

The U. S. steam transport Arago, Capt. Henry A. Gadsden commanding, from Port Royal, S. C., at 1 p. m. on Wednesday, Feb. 25, consigned to Major Stewart Van Vliet, Quartermaster U. S. A., arrived on Saturday morning, reports arrived at 5 a. m., time 61 hours. The Arago brings 70 first-class and 130 second-class passengers, and the usual mails. Passed in Bay of Port Royal, bound in, schooner E. B. Bennet and ship Houston.

The Freaks of Major-Gen. Foster.

From Our Special Correspondent.

HILTON HEAD, Feb. 21, 1863.

Those that have watched the successive stages of the temper of the loyal people since the outbreak of the civil war will agree that the present depression of the public mind is due not so much to lack of patriotism and faith in the righteousness of the cause of the Union, as to diffidence, if not despair, of the competency of those trusted with the rescue of the nation from the vital perils of disintegration. The rack of deferred hope, created by the elements of softness, selfishness, and want of rectitude in the directing influences in the national councils and the executive agencies in the field, has well nigh unstrung the popular nerves. One should think that, after the harrowing lessons of the last two years, the criminal sacrifice of national to personal interests by the countenance and support of incompetent individuals and individual aspirations that has been the source of so many of our misfortunes, would cease.

But it seems that, even at this time of national agony, the country is still to be tantalized by instances of petty jealousy and reckless ambition, with all their ill-gotten fruits, on the part of men occupying the most responsible positions. One of these—the difficulties between Major-Generals Hunter and Foster—I feel it my painful duty to record in the following: I have so far only made incidental allusions to this painful subject; but as certain Northern journals have taken it up and indulged, either from ignorance or intentional distortion of the facts in the case, in unjust comments, it is but proper that the truth should be known and the blame made to rest on the right shoulders. I state plain, unvarnished facts, long before this laid before the authorities in Washington.

After his last expedition toward the interior of North Carolina, it will be remembered, Gen. Foster paid a visit to Washington. There he was met by Gen. Hunter, who, being about returning to this Department, and knowing his familiarity with the harbors of Savannah and Charleston and their defenses, invited his suggestions in connection with the offensive movements contemplated against those cities. Desiring to have the more direct benefit of Gen. Foster's advice, Gen. Hunter, in the intercourse thus opened, proposed that he should participate in the coming campaign. To this Gen. Foster assented, provided the consent of the War Department could be obtained. At the request of Gen. Hunter, the Secretary of War granted the required permission.

At the time this took place, Gen. Hunter had already the promise of the War Department of reënforcements, and orders directing them to be sent from Gen. Dix's Department and North Carolina, had gone, or were about going forward.

Upon his return to this point, Gen. Hunter, of course, expected Gen. Foster to arrive with the reënforcements, according to what had been arranged in Washington. As Gen. Foster was not formally assigned to duty in the Department of the South, Gen. Hunter expected him only as a guest—[illegible] as a visitor. Still he intended [illegible] and disposed to second in command, should he [illegible] did he suspect what [illegible] accept that position. [illegible]

Upon his arrival with the fleet of transports, Gen. [illegible] verbally reported the troops to Gen. Hunter. The latter received him with all possible courtesy, and showed his supposed guest the utmost attention during the week following his arrival.

At the end of the week, no reports whatever having been received from the reënforcements, Gen. Hunter's Assistant Adjutant-General addressed a letter to Gen. Naglee—their presumed commander, by virtue of seniority, inquiring for the reasons of the strange delay. Gen. Naglee, happening to be absent upon an excursion, did not receive it until the following day. In a reply, he stated, in substance, that he had received instructions from Gen. Foster to take command of the troops lately arrived, and exercise it independently of the Department of the South, and continue to do so during his (Gen. Foster's) absence. Almost simultaneously with this reply, information reached Gen. Hunter that Gen. Foster had left for the North.

His astonishment at these unexpected developments may be easily conjectured. In all probability he felt in doubt whether to be more surprised at the arrogant assumption of authority on the part of his invited visitor over troops sent to his Department for service under him by special order of the War Department, or at the want of ordinary civility displayed in the sudden departure of his guest without any notice or explanation whatever.

With his habitual decision and promptness of action, Gen. Hunter proceeded at once, however, to assert his rightful authority. He issued the general order embodied in my last but one letter, by which he formally assumed command of the reënforcements, and constituted them part of the 10th Army Corps.

Upon receipt of the order, Gen. Naglee wrote out a protest, based upon instructions to the contrary from Gen. Foster, and forwarded it to the general headquarters. As he expressed, however, in the same communication, his readiness to yield obedience to the general order, Gen. Hunter took no immediate notice of the protest, but simply sent it, with other documents bearing upon the subject, to the War Department, for consideration and ultimate decision.

Gen. Naglee having recognized Gen. Hunter's supreme authority, and acted since under it, no more trouble has been experienced with him. The officers of Gen. Foster's staff, however, not only obstinately refused to comply with the requirements of Gen. Hunter's orders, but also undertook to imbue those around them with the spirit of insubordination they themselves manifested. The heads of the various Departments, the Medical Director, the Commissary, Quartermaster, etc., continued to decline making their returns to the proper officers of Gen. Hunter's staff, so that requisitions could neither be made out nor filled, and the troops of Gen. Naglee's were in the end actually suffering from want of means of sustenance. Gen. Hunter brought them at last to a sense of their duty by holding out the certainty of summary punishment, whereupon they finally yielded with the exception of the Quartermaster, who was placed in arrest for refusing to turn over the marine transportation.

The immediate staff officers of Gen. Foster committed still more flagrant acts of insubordination. They sent off surreptitiously, and without the knowledge of any one in Department Headquarters, one of the best and most indispensable steam transports with dispatches for Gen. Foster. They used constantly and openly language contemptuous of Gen. Hunter, creative of disaffection toward him among the officers and men of the reënforcements, and the belief that Gen. Foster had suffered some wrong, and was to return with ample authority from Washington for the supreme management of affairs in this Department. The hearty acquiescence of Gen. Hunter in the Government policy in regard to negroes was made the particular means by them of exciting prejudice against him. So defiant of all the rules of military propriety became at last their conduct, that Gen. Hunter found himself compelled to issue an order, mentioned in my last, requiring them to leave the limits of the Department by the first steamer for the North.

In justification of their remarkable behavior the staff officers in question plead Gen. Foster's orders. But it cannot well be presumed that their superior authorized the indulgence in the mutinous practices last referred to. Still there must have been encouraging words and acts on his part to induce them to forget the injunctions of military discipline to the stated extent. It is difficult to conceive what reasons Gen. Foster could have had to warrant, in his opinion at least, his conduct in this matter. The only plea put forth by the advocates of his cause, that, as the reënforcements came from his department, he was entitled to their command, not only fell to the ground in the face of the fact that four-fifths of the troops came from Virginia, had been in North Carolina but a short time in transitu for this department, but became a perfect absurdity, by being coupled with the claim to the exercise of an independent command, in direct contravention of a well known rule of the War Department, as well as of a vital principle of the art of war.

The arrival, on yesterday, of Assistant Adjt.-Gen. Townsend with conclusive instructions from the War Department, has now brought the whole difficulty to a termination. The Secretary of War has directed that Gen. Foster return and remain in the Department of North Carolina; rebuked Gen. Naglee for his protest against Gen. Hunter's proper exercise of authority, and decided that the reënforcements have properly been and shall hereafter be under the command of Gen. Hunter. At the same time, he ordered so much of Gen. Foster's General Order as embodied the reënforcements formally in the Tenth Army Corps to be rescinded, the President alone having power to fix the component parts of such a body. Thus was to-day done in the accompanying order. That Gen. Hunter has been sustained, as everybody knowing the merits of the case was satisfied he would be, in all the cardinal points at issue by the very authority which Gen. Foster expected to recognize his pretensions.

From the above it will be seen that Gen. Hunter is no more responsible for the troubles Gen. Foster has been creating in his department than a guardian of the law would be for any attempt to violate it. They were entirely of Gen. Foster's making, and upon him the whole responsibility for them rests.

No military axiom has been more fully established by the history of all wars, and more especially this of ours, than that unity of command is the vital condition of success. A more deliberate effort to destroy this than that made by Gen. Foster in this department can be hardly imagined. In order to arrive at a full appreciation of the bearing of his conduct, it should be known that, had it not been for the accident of unavoidable protraction of the preparations of the naval branch of the service for the impending campaign, the delay of the proper inspection, equipment, disposition, &c., of the troops from North Carolina, caused by the obstreperousness of his staff-officers, acting under his orders, would have seriously interfered with, if not altogether paralyzed, the contemplated offensive movements. Let him answer, if he can, to his superiors, for the extraordinary manner in which he pushed his undue claims to rank and command, even to the extremity of creating dissatisfaction and mutinous disposition toward the Commander-in-Chief of the Department among the officers and men under him. Let him prove, if he can, to the country, his right to jeopard its interests in following the impulses of his inordinate ambition. And, lastly, let him ask himself whether, even if he had any just claims, it would not have been infinitely more to his credit to yield them, for the time, instead of assuming the risk of acting, by their pursuit, to the detriment of the public service.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH,
HILTON HEAD, PORT ROYAL, S. C., Feb. 23, 1863.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 15.—I. The Hon. Secretary of War having countermanded the orders providing for the enlistment of volunteers into the regular army, all such enlistments must cease within the limits of this Department.

II. Lieut.-Col. J. F. Hall, Regiment of Volunteer Engineers, is hereby appointed Provost-Marshal-General of the Department of the South, and will be respected and obeyed accordingly.

All Provost-Marshals within the Department will report to Lieut.-Col. Hall for instructions, and all questions arising in the discharge of their respective duties will be referred to him for decision. But nothing in this order shall be construed as [illegible] responsibility to the commanding officers of their respective posts.

III. In conformity with instructions received from Headquarters of the Army, so much of General Orders No. 13 from these Headquarters, current series, as incorporates the reënforcements ordered by Government to this Department from North Carolina with the Tenth Army Corps, is hereby revoked; and such reënforcements will hereafter be regarded and returned as a detachment of the Eighteenth Army Corps, serving in the Department of the South and forming a portion of this command. The division organization of these troops will continue as at present.

IV. The practice of issuing Commissary rations to the families of persons employed in the military, naval and civil services of the so-called Confederate States, must forthwith cease within the limits of this Department, and every officer ordering such issue will be held responsible for the same.

By command of Maj.-Gen. D. HUNTER.
CHAS. G. HALPINE, Asst.-Adjt.-Gen. Tenth Army Corps.

Our Forces Ready to Attack Charleston and Savannah—The Hunter-Foster Controversy—Arrest of Gen. Foster's Quartermaster—Robert Small, the Negro Pilot—What he Thinks of Enlisting Negroes.

From Our Special Correspondent.

BEAUFORT, S. C., Feb. 24, 1863.

Charleston has not yet been taken. Savannah is still quietly reposing amid her groves of palmetto and orange trees; the Monitors rock and swing with every swell in this great bay of Port Royal; the little gunboats dart to and fro, and, like vigilant sentinels, watch every creek and inlet in our possession; and the white tents of the land forces glisten through the trees, and blend with the scenery as if they had always formed an essential part of it.

Quartermasters tells us that everything in their department is ready. Commissaries have on hand food and rations sufficient to last until some important city has been reduced, vessels deeply laden with coal and water are continually arriving, the vast fleet of gunboats and their attendant transports are asking for nothing more, the Monitors are all upon the ground, and every wheel, and crank, and bolt, and turret, in the smoothest working order. Gen. Hunter and Admiral Dupont both represent their respective departments ready. It cannot, therefore, be many days before this important expedition will set sail and commence operations upon Charleston or Savannah, or perhaps both.

The leading officers of this expedition, those who are supposed to know its exact strength, and upon whom also devolves the duty of knowing that of the enemy, are sanguine of success. Only among very subordinate officers have we heard it doubted, and they know almost nothing of our actual strength and the obstacles we have to contend with.

The opportune arrival of the A. R. Spaulding this morning, has settled the controversy with regard to the command of Gen. Foster. As everyone expected, Gen. Hunter retains command of all the forces within his Department. How it could have been otherwise it is impossible for me to conceive. As well talk of two Governors of a State, two Presidents of the Union, as of two independent commanders within a department. What should have led Gen. Foster to question the authority of Gen. Hunter we are all at a loss to know.

To-day Gen. Hunter is in full command of all the forces within his Department. Gen. Foster's Quartermaster was yesterday very summarily brought to terms by arrest, by order of Gen. Hunter. Gossip says he feigned sickness in the daytime, but was in sufficient health to indulge in champagne and whist at midnight. This very common dodge would not answer. He was ordered to report to headquarters forthwith. He obeyed the order so far as to condescend to land upon the Island of Hilton Head, but consulted his own convenience about leaving his card with Gen. Hunter. The barber-shop, the hotel, and several other sights of the island had first to be visited. Before, however, he had completed his peregrinations he found himself under arrest, and his contemplated call upon Gen. Hunter unnecessary.

Robert Small, the negro pilot, who brought the gunboat Planter out of Charleston harbor, and delivered her into our possession, is now a resident and engaged in business in this city. Partly to gratify my curiosity to see this colored hero, and also to hear his views with regard to negro soldiers and the President's Proclamation of Freedom, I called upon him this morning. Much to my surprise, I found him a young man, not yet thirty—not a pure African, but black enough not to be much indebted to his Anglo-Saxon blood for his sagacity and shrewdness. Without having any decided military tastes, he expressed a desire to join the army, either in the ranks or as an officer, the moment we obtained possession of any portion of the mainland in South Carolina. Until then he thinks negro soldiers can be of little service. White soldiers as yet are too much prejudiced against them on account of their color to fight by their side, but the moment we commence moving a column into the interior of the State, black soldiers can act upon a separate field, can move in independent columns, and can assure those who desire to join their ranks that they will not be pelted with stones and beaten with clubs, and compelled to endure insult upon insult for the sake of the cause they have espoused. He has not the least doubt that the negroes, by thousands and tens of thousands, will flock to our lines the moment we have taken Charleston and penetrated the interior a few miles. Charleston, he thinks, cannot escape total destruction in the approaching conflict. The firemen are all negroes, are all members of a secret organization, and are all pledged to strike for their freedom the moment the first good opportunity arrives. He himself desires to be among the first to enter Charleston, and has asked permission to accompany the land forces of the expedition. He feels assured that in less than ten days he can have 10,000 blacks fully armed, who will be of more service to us in this particular State at this particular moment than an equal number of white soldiers. One cannot hear this brave and intelligent negro give his opinions without being satisfied that he himself believes he can accomplish all he professes to be able to perform.

The treatment some of the negroes have received from a portion of Gen. Foster's command has to some extent cowed the blacks in this immediate neighborhood, and rather dampened their ardor for entering the army; and who could expect otherwise? These negroes will fight if they are treated like men; if treated like brutes they may still fight, but not for us but against us. The question for us all to settle is simply this, Shall they fight for us or for the enemy? Robert Small says 6,000 blacks are behind the batteries at Savannah and 10,000 in and around the forts of Charleston. These black Rebel soldiers will all be with us if we encourage them—discourage them in their efforts to obtain their freedom and they will continue to be a source of strength to the enemy; will fight us to the last, and the civilized world will say they were right.

Gen. Saxton, who, until recently, has had charge of the plantations upon the islands in this immediate vicinity, has been assigned to the command of all the troops on the Island of Port Royal, composing the largest brigade in the Department of the South. By those who have known Gen. Saxton from his youth, and have observed him during this war, I am assured that no better assignment to a command in the field could have been made. A thoroughly educated officer, having graduated at West Point with distinction, and an uncompromisingly loyal and Christian gentleman, and disposed to sustain, to the utmost of his ability, the policy of the Administration with regard to negroes, he will undoubtedly be of great value in his new position, both to this Department and to the country at large.

His command embraces some of the best troops in this department. The 8th Maine, Col. Rust, the 4th New-Hampshire, Col. Jackson, deserve special notice, not only on account of their fine military bearing, their discipline, and the neatness and cleanliness of their camps, but from the fact that from the first their officers and soldiers under them have given to Gen. Saxton, to Gen. Hunter, and through them the President, the heartiest support in all their efforts to ameliorate the condition of the blacks, and suppress the Rebellion. Col. Rust of the 8th Maine, who has been in this department from its organization, and whose troops have been exposed to the miasma of swamps and all the diseases peculiar to the climate, is untiring in his efforts to instil into the minds of his soldiers sound and loyal views in regard to their duty to their Government.

The 1st South Carolina Regiment could march through the entire brigade of Gen. Saxton and not receive a single insult from officers or soldiers. On the contrary, I could name regiments under the command of officers whose loyalty has always been doubtful, by which they would be received with hooting and hissing, and showers of sticks and stones. It is sheer folly, it is madness, to allow officers who are opposed to the Administration to retain command of troops in the field. If they must wear the star or the eagle, let them be worn behind some fortification in front of which a Rebel force will never again be seen. The only building in Beaufort reminding one of Northern bustle and thrift is the one in which the Government, through E. S. Philbrick and J. S. Severance, is engaged in ginning cotton.

[illegible] much interested in passing through the building. Instead of the slow and tedious process of ginning the cotton by hand, or rather by foot, which the negroes dread so terribly, a powerful steam engine furnishes the motive power, and gives constant but light employment for more than one hundred girls, all of whom seemed to like their work; indeed, a more jolly or contented class of operatives I never saw. The entire process, from separating the [illegible] from the cotton to baling it for shipment, is carried on within the building. Mr. [illegible] has immediate charge of the building, and the neatness pervading every department [illegible] credit upon his ability to superintend so important an establishment.

The Nahant, the last of the Monitors required by Com. Dupont to complete his fleet, arrived safely in this harbor last Friday.

She reached here in perfect trim and was in condition the next morning to take on board Gen. Hunter and Com. Dupont and sailed up and down the bay and around and through the fleet as gracefully and neatly as the prettiest little tug in the harbor. Both Com. Dupont and Gen. Hunter expressed themselves highly gratified with her movements, and after a few experiments with her guns, were strengthened in their belief that with the force now at their disposal they would be able to batter down any fortifications opposing their entrance into Charleston or Savannah harbors.

Washington's birthday was celebrated yesterday by the hoisting of flags, the firing of salutes, and a dinner to the leading officers of the army and navy on board of the Wabash. Heavy firing in the direction of Charleston and Savannah gave us to understand that the Rebels, too, were celebrating the same event.

Mr. Gladding, a prominent and notorious Rebel of Savannah, who has been a prisoner at the North for several months, contrary to the express orders of Gen. Halleck in relation to prisoners of war, arrived here in the Arago yesterday, and the moment the fact was known to Gen. Hunter was arrested and again confined as a prisoner. I am informed by a gentleman who came in the Arago that this Mr. Gladding was dined, and wined, and treated with more attention than any other passenger on board—that being a highly-educated gentleman, he discoursed loudly and constantly upon the right of Secession and the entire justice of the Rebel cause, and that commissioned officers in our own service encouraged him in his remarks by approving words and renewed attentions.

How long would an Andrew Jackson or Jeff. Davis tolerate such officers in their service. We do want a guillotine in this country, and the first persons to fall beneath its block should be the traitors wearing the uniform of the National army.

J. G. Atwood, the Captain in the N. Y. Volunteer Engineers, who was dismissed the service a few weeks since for drunkenness and selling liquor upon the testimony of two privates in his Company, it seems was the victim of a conspiracy, and will probably be restored to his command. His Lieutenant-Colonel and several other officers have filed affidavits to the effect that they would not believe the witnesses who deposed against Capt. Atwood upon oath, and that they have never known him to be in the least under the influence of liquor before or since his connection with the N. Y. Volunteer Engineers.

The Rev. Archibald Murchison, the negro pastor in Hilton Head, baptized between seventy and eighty converts in Port Royal Bay last Sunday. The services were witnessed by a large concourse of soldiers and civilians, and no disturbance whatever took place during the entire ceremony. This bold and original specimen of the African race exhorts his hearers not only to fight the scriptural devil, but to prepare to do battle with the visible devils in the form of big Rebels on South Carolina plantations. It encouraged, it will not be many months before this dusky chaplain will be found at the head of his people, striking for that which God from the first gave him, but which the devil, through the tyrants of the earth, still struggles to hold from them.

The forces which came here recently from the command of Gen. Foster, were yesterday reviewed upon the island of St. Helena by Gen. Hunter. The troop presented a fine appearance, and their efficiency in drill was highly spoken of by their commanding officers. N. P.

The next flax crop will be the largest ever grown in this country, and we doubt not the most profitable one. Flaxseed is everywhere increasing in price on account of the great demand for sowing.

FROM THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC

Its Present Condition—No Longer Demoralized—Why it Has Been.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune.

ON THE RAPPAHANNOCK, Feb. 25, 1863.

A visit of a few days to the Army of the Potomac gives an old soldier of that army an opportunity to compare its present condition with its condition as he knew it months ago, under Gen. McClellan.

Gen. Hooker has a straightforward way of going at things which takes with the soldier. There is no show about him. He means business in every word, look, and act. An instance of this plain, business-like way of his of doing things occurred a few days since under my immediate observation. He came riding along where a brigade was being reviewed by its division officer. It was a short time previous to the hour for review, and the men were standing waiting in line. He appeared attended by only a single orderly, whom he immediately dispatched on some message. While the orderly was absent the General rode down the line, but a few feet in advance of it, looking every man in the face as though he would look him through. Nobody seemed to know him, and most supposed him to be some curiosity-hunting civilian. Many wondered what that old fellow wanted, and some hinted aloud that he must be rather green to be riding down a line of battle in that manner. But the attendant coming back and respectfully reporting to him, he dashed off at a full gallop, and in such a manner as to make it evident that he was not only a military man, but one of some importance withal.

It was not until some hours after, however, that it was generally known to the soldiers that their General-in-Chief had paid them a visit, and then it was interesting to listen to their comments. "Did you see old Hooker this afternoon?" said one of them to one of his comrades. "Yes," was the reply. "It that chap that looked at us so was him." "Well, it was, they say, and aint he a h—l of a fellow to be poking his nose around in that style. Mac always used to have a string of dukes and aids and princes as long as a funeral procession when he came, but I guess old Joe travels on his own hook, and looks into things for himself." The parties moving on, I lost the further continuance of the conversation, but it was a fair specimen of what I heard that afternoon and evening.

"Hooker gives us soft bread and potatoes, and lets us go home; he'll do;" I heard another say in allusion to recent orders. By the by, I learn that some, more officers than men, proportionately, have taken advantage of recent orders and stayed over their time, thus rendering it doubtful whether the order be continued in execution. I hope, however, that the order will not be repealed, but that the delinquents will be made to suffer. I have seen the good effects in military life of punishing the few for the benefit of the many, and I have likewise seen the evil effects of punishing the many because of the sins of the few. It universally breeds dissatisfaction, for it is essentially unjust.

So far, then, as the popularity or unpopularity of the chief with the men is concerned—a point to which undue importance is attached everywhere—I for one am willing to leave the matter where it stands. Gen. Joseph Hooker will be popular with men and officers. He evinces for the men all that care for their comfort and their health which made them like McClellan, and then he is a better fighting man. The soldier likes the general of pluck. Fighting with him, like charity with the Christian, covers a multitude of sins.

But I find that this talk of popularity of different commanders is mainly outside of the army—not in it. The soldiers don't care half so much who is over them as certain persons would make us believe. If they were to vote to-day for a commander-in-chief, I presume one-half of them would not take the trouble to vote at all; certainly not, if they had to go to their brigade headquarters in this mud to deposit their ballots. I have been 19 days within the lines of this army, and in all this time have not heard so much discussion about the merits of different commanders as I have usually heard in one day outside the lines. I was four days in one regiment and did not hear McClellan's name mentioned there except on one or two occasions, when I called up the subject for my own gratification. I have seen many admirers of McClellan, many that regret that he is not in command, but I have seen only two enthusiastic McClellan men, and they were both gloriously drunk.

"But is the army demoralized?" said I to a Colonel whom I had fought by the side of on more than one well-fought field; "will your men fight under McClellan?" "Just as well," said he. "It makes no difference who leads, the men will [illegible] are ordered." He was right. It was not McClellan's men who refused to aid Pope at Bull Run, [illegible] McClellan's officers. But there is discontent, though not demoralization, and why should there not be. The Army of the Potomac has never but once been victorious, and then their victory was but a barren one. I have often been asked, since leaving the army, to describe a battle-field after a battle, but have as often had to decline because I had never seen one. The nearest I ever came to it was when I fell behind my regiment in getting away from the first Bull Run. Had I been only a few minutes later I should have had ample time to survey that now historic field. On all occasions since that I have taken good care to hear the order to retreat. I had come to know that sooner or later such an order would come, and so stood in readiness to catch it. On one occasion, in company with about ten thousand others, I slightly anticipated it and left somewhat precipitately. We all acknowledged this branch of military discipline, however, by marching back and staying until it came, as come it did. It was only a question of time.

Is it any wonder, then, that an always beaten army is somewhat discouraged? Then, too, there have been other causes to breed discontent in the army, one of the most obvious of which is the want of any system of promotion. In some regiments the favorites of the commanding officer have been pushed along over meritorious officers without any regard whatever either to rank or merit. Whisky drinking and gambling lieutenants are made field-officers to the exclusion of captains vastly more worthy of these positions, and then, on the other hand, a strict adherence to regular promotion has lifted into the saddle men hardly fit to foot it as eighth corporals. In filling vacancies from the ranks the same principle, or want of principle, seems to govern. Now, this is all seen and noticed by the men, talked about around the camp fires, and written about in letters home.

Irregularity of payment is another cause of discontent too obvious to need anything more than a mere mention. It is not because the soldier works for pay that he is discontented if his pay fails. It is because his sense of right is outraged by unjustifiable delay.

But, the chief cause of whatever of discontent there may be in the Army of the Potomac, has been the circulation of semi-loyal papers there. A better state of things, however, in this respect is beginning to exist, and let us hope that, when officers who are loyal to a general before they are loyal to their country are dismissed from the army, journals of similar affinities may likewise be dismissed. I am for the largest liberty in time of peace, but for the sternest despotism in time of war.

But notwithstanding all this, the Army of the Potomac is still a grand army; it is well disciplined, never better, well drilled, well appointed, well provided for and well armed and equipped. The men look well, there is but little sickness, little desertion of late, and nothing like the disposition to give up, back out, sit down like craven cowards, that I had been led to suppose. The men are willing to fight and not so unwilling to have Sambo's help as the Copperheads would have us believe. "Do anything within reason" is their language "to crush this Rebellion." "If the negro will fight, for God's sake and the country's let him."

I am encouraged; we are progressing. MILES.

FROM CAIRO AND BELOW.

Attempt to Capture the Belle Memphis by Guerrillas—A Plan to Obstruct the Navigation by Transports—High Water—A Colored Regiment at Memphis.

From Our Special Correspondent.

CAIRO, Feb. 27, 1863.

Our latest news from below is the attempted capture of the steamer Belle Memphis, the regular boat running between this point and St. Louis and Memphis. A party of a dozen guerrillas attempted to execute the following plan: One of their number, easily finding his way within our lines to Memphis, took passage on the steamer for Cairo, to be landed at a certain point about thirty miles from Memphis; and accordingly he was landed, when his party jumped aboard, and there being among them a pilot and engineers, they at once took command of the vessel. But they had a job on hand too large for them to carry out. There were about 250 passengers aboard, and a fight broke out at once, which resulted in the passengers shooting two so that they died, when the rest escaped. One of the two killed lived three or four hours, and he stated that it was their intention to take the boat up the river where several of their number were waiting for them, when they would take out what they wanted from the boat and then set her on fire.

Meanwhile, various parties attack and sink coal and other barges; in short, the river is lined with them, and they avow it to be their intention to continue these operations, and make the navigation of the river for peaceful commercial vessels impossible. There is a very good way to meet these fellows—there is only one way—which is to hang all we capture, and to send sufficient forces ashore, either to capture them all or drive them from the river. There is no enemy so easily managed as one broken into parties of robbers.

We still have wet weather. There has been but one fair day this month. All the upper rivers are full; the Mississippi again is rising, and it is certain operations at Vicksburg are likely at any time to be interrupted, if not suspended, by high water.

Gen. Grant still vigorously prosecutes the plan of entering interior passages by passages cut through the levees, and an immense number of blacks are employed.

It is understood that a colored regiment is organizing at Memphis. From all that I hear, I do not learn that the soldiers are making objections, nor that the people anywhere will much oppose the measure. The public mind seems to come to the conclusion that the Conscript Law is framed for the purpose of having them choose whether they themselves shall be forced into the army or whether their places shall be occupied by the blacks. For this reason they say very little, and Copperheads are extremely guarded on the subject. A state of feeling is very noticeable among the peace men, and this is characterized by timidity and uncertainty. They evidently fear that the Administration will follow the example of the Rebel Government, and drive everything before it. They know it has the power—they are expecting it will be exercised; and my opinion is that rather than have this result, they will make very little objection to negro regiments.

The sentiment of the soldiers is illustrated by the following incident: On Monday I heard a finely-dressed gentleman making some general remarks about negroes being in the State, which showed him to be a Copperhead, when a private soldier boldly came up to him and called him a traitor, told him that he thought much more of negroes than he did of him; that he and all such men ought to be hung, and he would not hesitate to help to do it. This was at a railroad station, in a large crowd. The fine gentleman at once became quiet.

The health of the troops at Vicksburg is improving. At Jackson and other interior towns they are in the finest health and condition. S. C. H.

PROPOSED MEDIATION OR ARBITRATION.

Concurrent Resolutions in the Senate—Emphatic Protest Against Interference.

WASHINGTON, March 1, 1863.

The following are the proposed concurrent resolutions reported by Senator Sumner, from the Committee on Foreign Relations, to whom was referred the message of the President of the United States, communicating, in answer to the resolution of the Senate, the correspondence on the subject of mediation, arbitration, or other measure looking to the termination of the present Rebellion:

Whereas, it appears from the diplomatic correspondence submitted to Congress, that a proposition, friendly in form, looking to pacification through foreign mediation, has been made to the United States by the Emperor of the French, and promptly declined by the President; and whereas, the idea of mediation or intervention in some shape may be regarded by foreign Governments as practicable, and such Governments, through this misunderstanding, may be led to proceedings tending to embarrass the friendly relations which now exist between them and the United States; and whereas, in order to remove for the future all chance of misunderstanding on this subject, and to secure for the United States the full enjoyment of that freedom from foreign intervention, which is one of the highest rights of independent States, it seems fit that Congress should declare its convictions thereon, therefore

Resolved (the House of Representatives concurring), That while in times past the United States have sought and accepted the friendly mediation or arbitration of foreign powers for the pacific adjustment of international questions, where the United States were the party of the first part, and some other sovereign power the party of the second part; and while they are not disposed to misconstrue the natural and humane desire of foreign powers to aid in arresting domestic troubles, which, widening in their influence, have afflicted other countries, especially in view of the circumstance, deeply regretted by the American people, that the blow aimed by the Rebellion at the national life has fallen heavily upon the laboring population of Europe; yet notwithstanding these things, Congress cannot hesitate to regard every proposition of foreign interference in the present contest as so far unreasonable and inadmissible that its only explanation will be found in a misunderstanding of the true state of the question, and of the real character of the war in which the Republic is engaged.

Resolved, That the United States are now grappling with an unprovoked and wicked rebellion, which is seeking the destruction of the Republic that it may build a new power, whose corner stone, according to the confession of its chiefs, shall be Slavery; that for the suppression of this rebellion, and thus to save the Republic, and to prevent the establishment of such a power, the National Government is now employing armies and fleets in full faith, through these efforts, all the purposes of conspirators and Rebels will be crushed; that while engaged in this struggle, on which so much depends, any proposition from a foreign power, whatever form it may take, having for its effect the arrest of these efforts, is, just in proportion to its influence, an encouragement to the Rebellion and to its declared principles, and on this account is calculated to prolong and embitter the conflict, to cause increased expenditure of blood and treasure, and to postpone the much-desired day of peace; that with these convictions, and not doubting that every such proposition, although made with good intent, is injurious to the national interests, Congress will be obliged to look upon any further attempts in the same direction as an unfriendly act, which it earnestly deprecates, to the end that nothing may occur abroad to strengthen the Rebellion, or to weaken those relations of good-will with foreign Powers, which the United States are happy to cultivate.

Resolved, That the Rebellion, from its beginning and far back even in the conspiracy which preceded the outbreak, was encouraged by the hope of support from foreign powers; that its chiefs frequently boasted that the people of Europe were so far dependant upon the regular supplies of the great Southern staple that sooner or later their Governments would be constrained to take side with the Rebellion in some effective form even to the extent of forcible intervention if the milder form did not prevail; that the Rebellion is now sustained by this hope, which every proposition of foreign interference quickens anew, and that without this life-giving support it must soon yield to the great and paternal authority of the National Government; that considering these things which are aggravated by the motive of the resistance thus encouraged, the United States regret that foreign powers have not frankly told the Chiefs of the Rebellion that the work in which they are engaged is hateful, and that a new Government, such as they seek to found, with Slavery as its corner stone, and with no other declared object of separate existence, is so far shocking to civilization and the moral sense of mankind that it must not expect welcome or recognition in the commonwealth of nations.

Resolved, That the United States, confident in the justice of their cause, which is the cause also of good government and of human rights everywhere among men, anxious for the speedy restoration of peace which shall secure tranquillity at home and remove all occasion for complaint abroad, and awaiting with well assured trust the final suppression of the rebellion through which all these things rescued from present danger will be secured forever, and the Republic one and indivisible triumphant over its enemies, will continue to stand an example to mankind, hereby announce as their unalterable purpose that the war will be vigorously prosecuted according to the humane principles of Christian States until the rebellion shall be suppressed; and they reverently invoke upon the cause the blessings of Almighty God.

Resolved, That the President be requested to transmit a copy of these resolutions through the Secretary of State to the Ministers of the United States in foreign countries, that the declaration and protest herein set forth may be communicated by them to the Governments to which they are accredited.

SCENE IN THE ILLINOIS LEGISLATURE.

Speech of a Brave Old Patriot—His Terrific Philippic Against Traitors.

In the Illinois Senate lately the following speech was delivered. There have been more pretentious and labored efforts during the present war, but none that had in them more of true natural eloquence and fervent patriotism. We should like to have seen and heard the old man. The report is taken from a Western paper:

A great sensation was then caused by a speech delivered by Mr. Funk, one of the richest farmers of the State, a man who pays over $3,000 per annum in taxes toward the support of the Government. The lobby and gallery were crowded with spectators. Mr. Funk rose to object to trifling resolutions which were being introduced by the Democrats to kill time, and stave off a vote upon the appropriations for the support of the State Government. He said:

Mr. SPEAKER: I can sit in my seat no longer and see such boys' play going on. These men are trifling with the best interests of the country. They should have asses' ears to set off their heads, or they are Secessionists and traitors at heart.

I say that there are traitors and Secessionists at heart in this Senate. Their actions prove it. Their speeches prove it. Their gibes and laughter and cheers here nightly, when their speakers get up in this hall and denounce the War and the Administration, prove it.

I can sit here no longer and not tell these traitors what I think of them. And while so telling them, I am responsible myself for what I say. I stand upon my own bottom. I am ready to meet any man on this floor, in any manner, from a pin's point to the mouth of a cannon, upon this charge against these traitors. [Tremendous applause from the galleries.] I am an old man of sixty-five. I came to Illinois a poor boy. I have made a little something for myself and family. I pay $3,000 a year in taxes. I am willing to pay $6,000, ay $12,000 [great cheering, the old gentleman bringing down his fist upon his desk with a blow that would knock down a bullock, and causing the ink-stand to bounce a half-dozen inches in the air], ay, I am willing to pay my whole fortune, and then give my life to save my country from these traitors that are seeking to destroy it. [Tremendous cheers and applause, which the Speaker could not subdue.]

Mr. Speaker, you must please excuse me. I could not sit longer in my seat, and calmly listen to these traitors. My heart, that feels for my poor country, would not let me. My heart, that cries out for the lives of our brave volunteers in the field, that these traitors at home are destroying by thousands, would not let me. My heart, that bleeds for the widows and orphans at home, would not let me. Yes, these villains and traitors and Secessionists in this Senate [striking his clenched fists on the desk with a blow that made the house ring again] are killing my neighbors' boys, now fighting in the field. I dare to tell this to these traitors, to their faces, and that I am responsible for what I say to one or all of them. [Cheers.] Let them come on, right here. I am 65 years old, and I have made up my mind to risk my life right here, on this floor, for my country. [Mr. Funk stood near the lobby railing, his desk being one of the row immediately in front of it. A crowd, as he proceeded, collected around him, evidently with the intention of protecting him from violence, if necessary. The last announcement was received with great cheering, and I saw many an eye flash, and many a countenance grow radiant with the light of defiance.]

These men sneered at Col. Mack, a day or two ago. He is a little man; but I am a large man. I am ready to meet any of them, in place of Col. Mack. I am large enough for them, and I hold myself ready for them now, and at any time. [Cheers from the galleries.]

Mr. Speaker, these traitors on this floor should be provided with hempen collars. They deserve them. They deserve hanging, I say [raising his voice and violently striking the desk]. The country would be better off to swing them up. I go for hanging them, and I dare to tell them so right here, to their traitor faces. Traitors should be hung. It would be the salvation of the country to hang them. For that reason, I would rejoice at it. [Tremendous cheering.]

Mr. Speaker, I beg pardon of the gentlemen in the Senate who are not traitors, but true, loyal men, for what I have said. I only intend it and mean it for Secessionists at heart. They are here, in this Senate. I see them joke and smirk and grin at a true Union man [illegible] them and dare them. I stand here ready for [illegible cheering.] What man with the heart of a patriot could stand this treason any longer? I have stood it long enough. I will stand it no more. [Cheers.] I denounce these men and their aiders and abettors as rank traitors and Secessionists. Hell itself could not spew out a more traitorous crew than some of the men who disgrace this Legislature, this State, and this country. For myself, I protest against and denounce their treasonable acts. I have voted against their measures. I will do so to the end. I will denounce them as long as God gives me breath. And I am ready to meet the traitors themselves here or anywhere, and fight them to the death. [Prolonged cheers and shouts.]

I said I paid $3,000 a year taxes. I do not say it to brag of it. It is my duty; yes, Mr. Speaker, my privilege to do it. But some of the traitors here, who are working night and day to get their miserable little bills and claims through the Legislature, to take money out of the pockets of the people, are talking about high taxes. They are hypocrites, as well as traitors. I heard some of them talking about high taxes in this way who do not pay $5 to support the Government. I denounce them as hypocrites as well as traitors. [Cheers.]

The reason that they pretend to be afraid of high taxes is that they do not want to vote money for the relief of the soldiers. They want also to embarrass the Government and stop the war. They want to aid the Secessionists to conquer our boys in the field. *They* care about taxes? They are picayune men, any how. They pay no taxes at all, and never did, and never hope to, unless they can manage to plunder the Government. [Cheers.] This is an excuse of traitors.

[Here the Speaker called for order in the galleries.]

Mr. Speaker, excuse me. I feel for my country in this her hour of danger; I feel for her from the tips of my toes to the ends of my hair. This is the reason that I speak as I do. I cannot help it. I am bound to tell these men to their teeth what they are, and what the people, the true loyal people, think of them. [Tremendous cheering. The Speaker rapped upon the desk in unison with the applause, apparently to stop it, but really to add to its volume, for I could see by his flushed cheek and flashing eye that his heart was with the brave and loyal old gentleman.]

Mr. Speaker, I have said my say. I am no speaker. This is the only speech I have made. And I do not know that it deserves to be called a speech. I could not sit still any longer, and see these scoundrels and traitors work out their selfish schemes to destroy the Union. They have my sentiments. Let them one and all make the most of them. I am ready to back up all I say, and I repeat it, to meet these traitors in any manner they may choose, from a pin's point to the mouth of a cannon. [Tumultuous applause, during which the old gentleman sat down after he had given the desk a parting whack, which sounded loud above the din of cheers and clapping of hands.]

I never witnessed so much excitement in my life in an assembly. Mr. Funk spoke with a force of natural eloquence, with a conviction and truthfulness, with a fervor and passion that wrought up the galleries and even members on the floor, to the highest pitch of excitement. His voice was heard in the stores that surround the square, and the people came flocking in from all quarters. In five minutes he had an audience that packed the hall to its utmost capacity. After he had concluded, the Republican members and spectators rushed up and took him by the hand to congratulate him. The Democrats said nothing, but evidently felt the castigation they were receiving most keenly, as might be seen from their blanched cheeks and restless and uneasy glances.

PRESERVATION OF SOFT STONE.—A foreign scientific journal says:

"The decay of stone-work under the various climatic influences to which it is exposed, is now prevented by the employment of a solution of sublimed sulphur in eight parts of linseed oil, heated in a sand-bath to a temperature of 278 degrees; the vegetable mucus of the oil is precipitated, the watery particles evaporated, and their place supplied by the sulphur, which is readily taken up by the oil at the above temperature; the solution is applied by a common painter's brush, until the stone will absorb no more. Stone thus indurated becomes almost equal to granite in hardness."

The Weekly Tribune.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, MARCH 5, 1863.

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THE XXXVIIth CONGRESS.

The XXXVIIth Congress expired with Wednesday's sitting, which terminated by adjournment at the hour of noon. Those who ceased to be Senators at that hour are as follows:

Samuel E. Arnold, R. I.	David Turpie, Ind.
Preston King, N. Y.	Andrew Johnson, Tenn.
William Wall, N. J.	Henry M. Rice, Min.
David Wilmot, Penn.	Anthony Kennedy, Md.
Waitman T. Willey, Va.	Milton S. Latham, Cal.
Robert Wilson, Mo.	

The following, whose terms expired with Tuesday's sitting, have been reëlected for a full term of six years ensuing:

Lot M. Morrill, Maine.	Benj. F. Wade, Ohio.
Charles Sumner, Mass.	James A. Bayard, Del.
Solomon Foot, Vt.	Zachariah Chandler, Mich.
James Dixon, Conn.	James R. Doolittle, Wis.

The following first took seats on Wednesday in the new Senate:

William Sprague, R. I.	Reverdy Johnson, Md.
Edwin D. Morgan, N. Y.	*Lemuel J. Bowden, Va.
William Wright, N. J.	Alexander Ramsey, Minn.
Charles R. Buckalew, Penn.	Thomas A. Hendricks, Ind.
John Conness of Cal. (probably absent.)	

* Mr. Bowden has been erroneously announced as a Senator from *West* Virginia. He lives at Williamsburg, in the very heart of *Eastern* Virginia, and was chosen by the loyal Legislature of *old* Virginia to represent that State. *West* Virginia has as yet chosen no Legislature, and of course no U. S. Senators.

Of the Members of the House, so far as the elections have transpired, but about a third have been reëlected. Thus of the thirty-three Members from this State, but ten are returned to the next House; of the twenty-four from Pennsylvania, but eight; of the nineteen from Ohio, but five; of the eleven from Indiana, but five; Missouri returns three out of seven, and so on. Massachusetts returns six of her eleven: we note no other State as having yet returned a majority of her sitting Members. Of the six Members chosen to the next House from Michigan, but one (Francis W. Kellogg) is reëlected.

Many of the leading Members of the present House will not have seats in the next. Messrs. Thomas of Mass., Sedgwick, R. Conkling, Diven, Olin, Spaulding, and F. A. Conkling of New-York, Hickman, Grow, Campbell, Covode, S. B. Wright, and Biddle of Pa., Bingham, Horton, Shellabarger, and Vallandigham of Ohio, McKee, Dunn, and [illegible] of Wisconsin and Phelps of Missouri, are of this number. We do not regard this as a decidedly strong House; but as yet the elections afford no promise that the next will be stronger. Messrs. Boutwell of Mass., Hulburd, Kernan, Littlejohn, Fernando Wood, Brooks, and Ganson of our State, Thos. Williams and Dawson of Pa., R. C. Schenck, Bliss, and R. P. Spaulding of Ohio, Orth of Ind., Kasson of Iowa, are those whose past careers give the fairest promise of eminence in the new House. Several of these have served with distinction in former Houses; others in the Legislatures of their respective States. No doubt, the new House will develop marked ability in quarters whence it is not now anticipated.

Of the Members of the present House who have already been reëlected, Messrs. Stevens and Kelley of Penna., Corning and Fenton of N. Y., Cox and Ashley of Ohio, Blair and Rollins of Mo., Colfax and Holman of Ind., Lovejoy and E. B. Washburne of Ill., Eliot and Alley of Mass., are best known to the country. Mr. Stevens would have been a prominent member of any deliberative body that ever met, and with just a little more deference to the judgments and wishes of his friends, would be a model parliamentary leader. Mr. Colfax falls a little short of the ideal standard through an opposite error—a horror of minorities, and of saying or doing to-day what is unlikely to be popular till day after to-morrow. Judge Kelley of Philadelphia has probably as clear a conception of the great struggle into which we have been plunged, and as eminent a power of setting forth the whole truth without frightening the weaker brethren, as any man who for many years has addressed the House. Mr. Lovejoy is a most vigorous debater, but sometimes commits the mistake of making his statements needlessly offensive to his opponents. The defeat of Vallandigham and the elevation of Richardson to the Senate advances S. S. Cox to the speaking lead of the Copperhead phalanx in the House, especially if Mr. May should take brevet rank in Jeff. Davis's next Congress, in accordance with the tenor of his late Secesh speech. But, whether he repairs again to Richmond or stays away, it is most unlikely that Mr. M. will be returned to Washington. He clearly has business at the other shop.

The Congress now dissolving had no leaders of such transcendent ability as Messrs. Lowndes, Clay, Calhoun, Webster, &c., were in their day and generation. It can hardly be said to have been at all under the control of individual minds. Its doings must fill a large space in our country's future history, and will mark its most memorable epoch since the acknowledgement of its independence. This Congress had defects and made some mistakes; but it will ever be remembered as the first which dared to look this Republic's chief bane and peril full in the face, and say to it—"You are a cancer that must be extirpated or the victim will die!" Of course, much of the credit of this course to the times—or rather, to the Rebellion which fashioned the times—but it is still a momentous fact. Conviction of sin is the first step toward repentance; and this nation is several marches further on the road to impartial, universal Liberty, since it has recognized the incompatibility of Slavery with Freedom. Whatever may be our immediate fortunes, this truth is certain to bear fruit; and through whatever intermediate disasters and sufferings, our children shall rejoice in the possession of a peaceful, powerful, prosperous republic stretching from the Aroostook to the Rio Grande, and shielded from further commotions by the fact that every inhabitant has a personal interest in its tranquillity and its liberty.

NEW-HAMPSHIRE ON "PEACE."

The Second New-Hampshire Volunteers, Col. Gilman Marston (late M. C.), has gone home to rest and recruit, and its members will very probably vote at the Election next Tuesday. As it was one of the earliest raised, before the Democratic leaders had openly taken ground against the War, and when their organs claim that nearly all the rank and file were furnished by their party, and as, after having been in most of the Virginia battles from first to last, there are still about five hundred of them left, the Democratic candidates ought to be felicitating themselves on the prospect of a considerable accession to their vote from this quarter. Certainly, if they believe what they print and say about the devotion of the Army to McClellan, its disgust with the Administration, and its anxiety for Peace on any terms, they ought to exult over this arrival as a great windfall to their cause. We do not perceive, however, that they derive either happiness or confidence from this return of their war-worn neighbors and friends from the tented field. On the contrary, it seems sadly to disagree with them, putting them into a frame of mind neither placid nor comfortable.

And yet those scarred veterans of the bivouac and the battle-field are doubtless among the heartiest and firmest friends of Peace. Their knowledge of the hardships and agonies of War is of the most thorough and practical kind. There is probably not one among them who would not hear with rapture the tidings that the War was over, the regiment on the point of being mustered out, and he at liberty to return to the avocations of peace and the blessings of home. As a body, they know whether peace is attainable by giving up to the Rebels and letting them do with us as they will. They have had almost daily intercourse with Rebel wounded or other prisoners, and with members of Rebel families in Maryland or Virginia, and know how inclined they are to any peace that would not be our National ruin. If the attitude, the sentiments and the avowals of the Democratic politicians now struggling for the mastery of New-Hampshire are such as are calculated to secure an early and an honorable peace, then the presence of those five hundred soldiers, mingling with their fellow-citizens in their several neighborhoods and at the polls, must tend powerfully to secure a Democratic triumph. If not, why then not.

We [illegible] New-Hampshire now serving the Republic in the field cannot be at home for at least the ensuing week, and that those of Connecticut and Rhode Island cannot in like manner be at home throughout the first week in April. If they could, we believe the results of the pending elections in those States would conduce to an immediate invigoration of the War, and thus to an early, honorable and permanent Peace.

ARMING NEGROES.

"Mynheer priest," queried a dubious Dutchman, "do you really believe that the Hebrew prophet Elisha made iron swim?"

"I certainly do," was the quiet reply.

"Do you believe an ax could *now* be made to swim?"

"Certainly, if he who attempted it had undoubting faith that God would so illustrate his power."

"Well, I *have* faith—here goes!"

Away went the ax into the lake, and down it went to the bottom, like a very dense stone.

"*There—I knew it would n't,*" exclaimed the Dutchman, chagrined at his folly and his loss.

If the experiment of arming Blacks to fight their natural enemies, the slaveholding Rebels, be tried in this spirit, it is certain to fail. If it be hedged about by every restriction or annoyance—if men are invited to volunteer to be stoned and shot for their country as a matter of exceeding condescension and favor to them—if they are to have inferior pay, privileges and consideration, to other soldiers—if they are forewarned that they can never win promotion or commendation—if they are to be jeered, abused, kicked, and stoned by other Union soldiers for their presumption in attempting to serve their country—we presume all they will do is of small account. Spartans would not volunteer to fight in defiance of such indignities.

In the Revolution, and again in the Last War with Great Britain, our fathers began by being very fastidious as to the color of their musketeers. We are not sure that any color was *per se* proscribed, but in '75 it was gravely voted scandalous to think of recruiting our armies with *slaves*. Before the war was nearly through, we had thoroughly "conquered our prejudices," and hundreds of slaveholders who were drafted to serve in our Continental armies sent their negroes instead, promising them freedom if they would fight gallantly through the War, and then (some, not all, of them) trying to evade the fulfillment of their contract. The Courts of Virginia in those days brought these repudiators up all standing, compelling them to execute deeds of manumission, though the Chief Justice of the United States denies to slaves all standing in his Court and declares that, in Revolutionary times, they were regarded as "having no rights that white men were bound to respect." He could have said nothing more repugnant to History.

Blacks—both free and slave—played an important part in the combats of our Revolutionary War, though at first they were scarcely allowed to enter the ranks as a favor. The gallant defense of Fort Red Bank on the Delaware was mainly the work of Blacks. In the battle of Rhode Island they bore a conspicuous and honorable part. In the Last War with Great Britain great efforts were made to enlist them toward the end; and Gen. Jackson organized a fighting battalion of them for the defense of New-Orleans, and publicly thanked them for their gallantry in battle. Generals of his sort never trouble themselves about a soldier's color: they only want to know that he can drill, march and shoot.

If Blacks are to do any good in our present contest, they must be organized and led by officers who *believe in them*. Gentlemen who can't bear the smell of an African (except when handing plates over said gentlemen's shoulder) will never get any good out of them. As a general rule, every officer in a Black regiment should in the first place be a true man; next, he should be one who treats every human being according to his essential worth, regardless of his color—and didn't begin to do this after he thought of becoming an officer of Blacks. Given the right men as officers, under a system which treats every man according to his merits, and Black soldiers will prove most effective combatants of the Slaveholders' Rebellion.

THE MILEAGE SWINDLE.

I. Members of Congress were originally paid $6 per day and a like sum for every twenty miles' travel in going to and returning from the seat of Government—twenty miles' travel in that primitive period, when steamboats and railroads had no existence, being esteemed the fair equivalent of a day's service.

II. After a while, the Members raised their own pay to *eight* dollars per day and the same for every twenty miles' travel; and the People stood it.

III. They next put it up (in 1816), to $1,500 per annum, beside Mileage as before, and the People *would n't* stand it. On the contrary, almost every Member who had favored the raise was beaten at the polls. Judge Savage of our State and Col. Dick Johnson (who, we believe, was never beaten before nor afterward), were among the victims. Henry Clay, in a district which idolized him, barely saved himself by the most urgent appeals to the fidelity of his friends, and by promising to undo the wrong. When the next Congress met, the Members repealed the $1,500 compensation act and went back to $8 per day with hardly a dissenting voice. And thus it stood untouched for nearly forty years.

IV. In 1856, Judge Butler of S. C. submitted a bill making the compensation $2,500 a year. This passed the Senate and went to the House, where Col. Orr of S. C. at once moved that the compensation be raised to $3,000 per annum, and thereupon called the Previous Question, cutting off all debate. This prevailed by a bare majority, and the bill was rushed through by just about votes enough—no more than were necessary caring to take the risk of standing recorded in its favor on the Yeas and Nays.

V. Meantime, gross abuses with regard to Mileage had for years been growing up, and had at length attracted public attention. In the first place, the use of Steam to facilitate travel had reduced the cost of a journey in time and money at least three-fourths; yet no corresponding reduction—none at all, in fact—had been made in the allowance of Mileage. On the contrary, the modern steam routes were far more devious than the old stage or saddle roads over which the Members of the early Congresses reached Philadelphia or Washington. Henry Clay, for example, originally traveled about five hundred miles to reach Washington from Lexington, and received Mileage accordingly; and he charged by that computation to the end; though his successors in either House now make the journey in a fourth of the time at a third of the cost of one of his early journeys and charge twice as much. Even John C. Calhoun in his later years pocketed the elongated or crooked Mileage.

VI. Successive baffled attempts to correct this shameful abuse of charging the Treasury more for Mileage as the fatigue and expense and loss of time were immensely reduced, having drawn attention to the subject, the Compensation Act of 1856 aimed a blow at some of its grosser features by providing that no more than two Mileages should be drawn for any one Congress—that is, no Member should charge for more than two journeys to Washington and home again—no matter how many he might see fit to make. And this on the perfectly simple and easily understood principle that, since Members are now paid by the year, their taking a recess of some months in the midst of their term ought not to impose any additional burden on the country. (In truth, on the principle here indicated, each Member should be paid *one* Mileage only for each Congress—for a journey from home to Washington, at the opening of the first Session, and from Washington home at the close of the last Session. His going home intermediately should be entirely his own affair.)

VII. In order to fix this matter beyond contingency, the act of 1856 expressly stipulated that the first Mileage for each Congress should be due and payable at the opening of its "*first regular* session," and the second at the opening of the "second *regular* session." This would seem to be absolutely impervious. But, before a year had passed, a seemingly unimportant resolve, which passed without comment or observation, spoke of the first Mileage as due at the opening of the "first session," and the second as payable at the opening of the "second session." Nobody noted or supposed that this involved any variation from the just and precise rule already established.

VIII. When the XXXVIIth Congress met in extraordinary session on the 4th of July, 1861, the Members helped themselves to one Mileage; at the opening of the "first *regular* session," in December following, they took another. We demurred at the time, but were answered—"O, what odds whether they take it now or next year?" We explained that it made great odds where a Member, having taken his second Mileage, happened to die, or resign, or be somehow superseded, before the close of the Congress; for his successor would justly claim one Mileage, though two had already been paid. We further suggested a suspicion that a grab would be made for a third Mileage at the close of the term, but this was repelled as an imputation on Congressional integrity, and we shut up.

IX. And now the expiring Congress of this overburdened, fearfully imperiled, almost bankrupt country, have voted some $300,000 into the pockets of its own Members and Delegates in the shape of a *third* Mileage, in clear defiance of the laws under which its Members were chosen, and which they were in honor bound to respect as between themselves and the Nation. This makes nearly $30,000 per head paid to some of them as Mileage alone, on the assumption that they have made three journeys to and from Washington to attend the sittings of this Congress, when in fact they have made but one.

—Is there any hope that the public attention can be so drawn to this subject that gentlemen who shall hereafter figure in Congress may be brought to realize that they cannot *afford* thus to vote the public money into their own pockets? We do not decide. Enough that we shall, hereafter as heretofore, do our duty in the premises by placing the essential facts fully before the public. There our responsibility ends, where that of the People begins.

OUR NAVAL GLORY.

The American Navy in other days achieved a proud and world-wide fame, which it seems resolved to lose in the present contest. To the long list of its recent disgraces, we have now to add the capture of the gunboat Indianola, whereby the Rebels again become undisputed masters of the Mississippi and its tributaries from Vicksburg to Port Hudson. Of our war vessels run by Vicksburg to sweep that important stretch of inland navigation, the Queen of the West was captured by a shore battery or fort; and now the Queen of the West has captured the Indianola. The measure of our disgrace is complete.

—A Washington journal asserts that we expressed one opinion of Capt. Dahlgren's Annual Report on Naval Ordnance and Gunnery last December and another a few days since. It never spoke a truer word! Our opinions of our Naval service generally—plans, construction, equipment, draft, speed, ordnance, officering, fighting, in short nearly everything—are very different from what they were three months ago, and they are liable to still further change in the non-flattering direction. Galveston, Sabine Pass, the unchecked ravages of the "290," and the Oreto, and now the loss of our gunboats on the mid-Mississippi—if there be not treason as well as cowardice and heedlessness at the bottom of this string of shameful disasters, what *can* account for them? Can this be the Navy that once gloried in the achievements of a Decatur, a Porter, and a Perry?

TRUE CONSERVATISM.

Judge B. F. Thomas, late M. C. from Massachusetts, is styled a Conservative, while we are stigmatized as "Radical;" yet we could not give a more exact and forcible expression to our own idea of the true mode of prosecuting the war for the Union than is given in the following extract from the Judge's late speech:

> "Mr. Speaker, permit me [illegible] one other practical suggestion to the House; and that is, that the only [illegible] which you can reconstruct this Government is *by the coöperation of the loyal men in the seceded States.*"

Can any one doubt that this is the naked truth?

Well: there are Three of the Seven Millions of People now under the sway of Jeff. Davis who are emphatically and instinctively "loyal." We appeal to every Unionist who within the last two years has traversed the Rebel States as a prisoner or otherwise in support of our averment that the slaves are intensely loyal. There are not nearly so many Confederates as White persons among them. They are almost the only Unionists in the South who have not been shot and lynched into at least outward acquiescence in the rule of Jeff. Davis. The Rebels do not dare trust them within reach of our lines, knowing that they take to the Union flag like ducks to water. Then why under heaven does any one who even pretends to be loyal stand out against inviting and inciting them to work and fight for the Union?

ADJOURNED.

The XXXVIIth Congress adjourned Wednesday at noon. It gave up the ghost decently and in order, exhibiting none of the scandalous vagaries which usually mark such a demise. Nearly all the important bills were got through before the recess on Tuesday night, so that but little remained for the closing hours. We have heretofore indicated in brief what measures passed; of those which failed the more important were the bill to aid Missouri in abolishing Slavery; and with this went those for Maryland and Delaware. The bills to admit Nebraska, Colorado, and Nevada as States were lost for want of time, or perhaps inclination. The General Bankrupt law was given up some weeks ago. The proposition to enlarge the Canals so as to pass gunboats from the Atlantic to the Mississippi also failed. So, as we understand the report, did the proposed amendment to the Pacific Railroad bill.

The last hours of the Senate (in fact all session Wednesday) were used up by the factious opposition of the Pro-Slaveryists to a bill providing for the election of Congressmen in Tennessee and Louisiana. The last hours of the House were occupied by a discussion about printing a report from the Committee of Frauds in Government contracts, there being a difference among the committee themselves. At noon, the Speaker returned his thanks to the members for their kindness and forbearance, and declared the House adjourned, without day.

The Gold-Gamblers had a fit of the blind staggers on Wednesday. The recent legislation of Congress affecting their craft, though it does not take effect for some days yet, has given them "a fearful looking for of judgment," which we trust they are about to realize. If Secretary Chase shall use with discreet energy the power wherewith he has been clothed by Congress, he will within a month send every Secesh scamp of them limping out of Wall street. There was never any reason for the enormous premium on gold, and the price has been forced up by gambling speculators whose hearts are with Jeff. Davis and whose bodies ought to be remitted to his dominions forthwith. If the Union armies can but win one or two good victories soon, we shall have gold down to twenty per cent directly after. We pray the Secretary of the Treasury to spare no effort to secure this most beneficent consummation.

The Express gravely announces an advance in the price of negroes in Kentucky, which it attributes to the President's Proclamation of Freedom. It says:

> "The slaveholders and the Abolitionists disagree *in toto* upon the present rate of negroes. The slaveholders' opinion is that the President's course is strengthening, and has strengthened, 'the institution' and its value, and show their belief 'by works.'"

—Such being the happy effects of the Proclamation, so far as the slaveholders are concerned, and the Republicans being thoroughly satisfied with it, we do not see why *The Express* should persist in its factious and fruitless hostility.

XXXVIIth CONGRESS—Third Session.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Feb. 26, 1863.

In the Senate, to-day, the Committee on Foreign Affairs reported a joint resolution to facilitate a proper representation of the industrial interests of the United States at the National Exhibition at Hamburg. A resolution was adopted requesting the President to communicate to the Senate a copy of any correspondence which may have taken place between him and the workingmen of England. Mr. Powell wanted a Committee to overhaul Col. Gilbert for dispersing the traitorous Convention at Frankfort, Ky. The California and Oregon Courts bill was passed; it provides for an additional Associate Justice of the U. S. Supreme Court. The Military Committee were directed to inquire whether a reduction can be made in the number of Paymasters, Quartermasters and Commissaries of Subsistence. The bill to carry into effect the treaty with Peru was passed. The resolution to inquire into the arrest of Mahoney and others was indefinitely postponed. The bill for the sale of certain Indian Reservations in California was passed. The bill to reorganize the Corps of Engineers was recommitted to the Military Committee. The Conscription bill came back from the House, and the amendments were ordered to be printed. The Bankrupt bill was taken up by 20 to 16. Adjourned.

In the House, Mr. Lehman of Pennsylvania, recorded his name in favor of the Conscription bill. The Committee on Government Contracts, reported back the Senate bill to punish frauds. It provides that any person employed in the military, militia, or naval forces, in time of war, being directly or indirectly engaged in procuring false vouchers, receipts, &c., for the purpose of enabling themselves, or others, to fraudulently obtain money from the Government, shall be arrested and held for trial by Court-Martial, according to the rules and regulations for the government of the military and naval forces and the militia; on conviction to be punished by fine and imprisonment, as the Court may decide, save the punishment of death. Any person not in the military or naval service so offending, on conviction, [illegible] of $5,000, and in addition double the amount of the damage the Government may have sustained, and suffer imprisonment for not less than one nor more than five years. The bill passed. The Committee on Military Affairs, reported back the Senate bill for the appointment of additional Major-Generals and Brigadier-Generals. The Committee proposed to increase the former from 20 to 40. This was agreed to by Yeas 88, Nays 53. The Committee also proposed to increase the number of Brigadier-Generals from 50 to 100. This was also [illegible] by Yeas, 89; Nays, 47. The House struck out the [illegible] proviso, that beyond which number, as authorized by law, [illegible] shall be appointed in any branch of the public service. An amendment that the President shall appoint no one [illegible] for gallant and meritorious service in the field was adopted by Yeas, 91; Nays 41. The bill was then passed by Yeas, 103; Nays, 36. The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the amendments to the Internal Tax bill. Several sections were considered, when the Committee rose and the House adjourned.

FRIDAY, Feb. 27, 1863.

In the Senate, to-day, a Committee of Conference was appointed on the bill to limit the number of major and brigadier generals. The Military Committee reported back a bill to establish rules and articles of war with amendments. The Committee on Post-Offices reported back the bill to allow the Covington and Cincinnati Bridge Company to build a bridge across the Ohio River, at not less than 100 feet above low water mark, with 200 feet span. Mr. Wilson offered a joint resolution relative to the payment of the volunteers and militia of the United States, which was referred to the Military Committee. On the bill to incorporate a school for the education of colored children in the District of Columbia, Mr. Carlile spoke in opposition to educating any one who had a dark complexion. He was soundly roasted by Senators Grimes and Morrill, men who believe in letting even the Devil read the Bible. On an indirect motion to kill the bill, nine white men calling themselves free men, and being United States Senators, voted to shut every ray of intelligence from a handful of poor free negro children—most of them probably the offspring of white fathers. The Conference Committee on the Ways and Means bill reported; their report was received, and a new Committee was appointed on the bank circulation tax clause. Senator McDougall of California indulged in a denunciation of the Secretary of War, while the bill to extend the Washington and Alexandria Railroad was under consideration. The bill was finally passed. Next came Senator Davis of Kentucky in a furious onslaught upon Gen. Butler, accusing him of all manner of enormities while in New-Orleans. The Conference Committee to fix the number of generals, reported 70 major and 275 brigadiers in all—and the report was adopted. At the evening session, Mr. Wilson defended Gen. Butler. Other Senators spoke, and it became evident that the chief motive for attacking Butler was his zeal in crushing rebellion. Davis of Kentucky held up McClellan as the opposite of Butler, and no one questioned the fact. The joint resolution of thanks to Gen. Rosecrans and his officers and men, was adopted. After Executive session, the Senate adjourned.

In the House, the Internal Revenue bill was again taken up in Committee of the Whole, and a number of amendments were made. At the evening session the main business was on the section taxing bank circulations, and after a long debate, the House refused, 63 to 75, to agree with the Senate—that is, the Senate is willing to tax bank circulation, while the House is not willing. The Committee of Conference on the bill to indemnify the President, made a report, agreeing substantially to the main amendments of the Senate. The bill, as it now stands, authorizes the President to suspend the writ of habeas corpus when and where he may deem proper; persons arrested summarily may be discharged after hearing by the civil courts, providing they take the oath of allegiance. The Pro-Slavery members wanted to lay the report over, and, failing in that, they began to filibuster. At the time of closing this summary a call of the House was in progress.

SATURDAY, Feb. 28, 1863.

In the Senate, to-day, a resolution was adopted asking information of the Secretary of the Navy as to whether any officer of the Government has liberated prisoners captured by any naval officer, and restored captured property, on payment of money or other valuable consideration. A bill was introduced to pay for arming loyal citizen-troops organized in insurrectionary districts. The bill to enable the people of Colorado to form a State Government was postponed. The bill to organize the National Forces, as it came from the House, was then considered. During the proceedings Mr. Sherman, from the Committee of Conference on the Ways and Means bill, made a report relative to the bank tax, which was concurred in. It provides for a tax of one per cent on all circulation below the scale proposed by the House, two per cent on all above, and one-fourth of one per cent on deposits. A report was made from the Committee on Foreign Relations, regarding the question of foreign mediation. The report was unanimous, and deprecates any interference whatever, by any foreign nation, in our national difficulties. A bill was introduced for the purchase of the Stevens Battery. The report of the Committee of Conference on the Postal-Reform bill was agreed to. The debate on the National Forces bill was continued at great length, and with considerable warmth. Finally, all the House amendments were concurred in, and the bill passed.

In the House, the Committee on Elections made an unfavorable report on the credentials of Alvin Hawkins, claiming a seat for the Ninth District of Tennessee. The Report of the Committee of Conference on the disagreements on the bill increasing the number of Generals, was agreed to. The report provides for thirty Major-Generals and seventy-five Brigadiers. The report of the Committee of the Whole on the Tax bill amendments, was considered, and the bill as amended, finally passed. It retains the clause taxing sales of gold and silver coin. The report of the Committee of Conference on the Naval Appropriation bill was agreed to; also the Committee of Conference on the Loan bill. During the evening session the House was in Committee of the Whole on the Miscellaneous Appropriation bill.

MONDAY, March 2, 1863.

In the Senate, to-day, the bill to regulate proceedings in prize cases was passed. The Senate took up the bill for the protection of abandoned property and for the prevention of fraud in the insurrectionary districts, the pending question being on the motion to strike out the sections providing for the purchase of cotton, rice, sugar, and tobacco. The motion was lost. A motion to strike out the section authorizing the Treasury Agent to purchase property in these insurrectionary districts, was carried; and thus amended, and as some say reported, the bill was adopted. Mr. Willey presented the credentials of the Hon. L. S. Bowden, elected United States Senator from Virginia for six years from the fourth of March. The President sent in correspondence about the suffering working-men of England. The Conference Committee on the bill to Indemnify the President reported; laid over until 7 p. m. The Internal Revenue bill was reported back with amendments. The Engineer Corps bill was taken up. A long fight followed; the Democrats succeeded in carrying by one majority an amendment that no black man should be a commissioned officer in the national army; this was [illegible] amendment, got through by two majority, that no black men should be commissioned except as company officers over companies composed of Africans only. The bill then passed. The National Revenue bill was taken up, and the license on retail liquor-dealers was fixed at $20, as at present. An amendment was carried that no Collector should have over $5,000 per year beside the expenses of his office. Another laying a tax of 2 per cent on ships, steamboats, canal-boats, and all other vessels or watercrafts hereafter built, when the bill was reported to the Senate, after which the amendment increasing the tax on custom tailors', milliners, and shoemakers' work to 3 per cent was non-concurred in, leaving the tax at 1 per cent, and in that form the bill was passed. The report of the Conference Committee on the bill to indemnify the President for arbitrary arrests of Northern traitors was called up, when Mr. Wall, late of Fort Lafayette, talked against it at length, but more particularly against time. At about 5 o'clock [illegible] morning, through the vigilance of the Union members, a vote was obtained in spite of the opposition of the traitors, and the report of the Committee was agreed to.

The House receded from its amendment to the Senate bill supplemental to the act regulating the judicial system of the United States. This amendment gave the District Court Admiralty jurisdiction over the Lakes and adjacent waters. The Senate bill granting lands to Wisconsin and Michigan for military road purposes was passed. The House concurred in the Senate's amendment to the bill granting permission to the Independent Telegraph Company, the line extending from Portland to Washington, to extend their wires into the District of Columbia, and the amendment grants similar privileges to any other corporation or company. The Senate bill authorizing the Paymaster-General to take immediate measures for the payment of the sick and wounded in the convalescents' camps and hospitals within 60 days was passed. The Senate bill to organize a Signal Corps, after amendment, was passed. The House, by a vote of 91 against 45, concurred in the report of the Committee of Conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the bill to indemnify the President and others for suspending the privileges of the writ of habeas corpus. The Court of Claims bill, on report of Conference Committee, was adopted. The Senate bill legalizing certain acts of the Nevada Legislature was passed. On the bill to organize the Courts of the District of Columbia, the Pro-Slavery leaders undertook to filibuster, but were cut short by the House taking a recess. At the evening session a bill was passed authorizing the Acting Governors of Tennessee and Louisiana to issue writs for the election of Members of Congress according to the local laws. The Senate bill to authorize the appointment of an Assistant Treasurer of the United States was passed; also the bill to establish the Pacific Railroad grade at four feet eight and a half inches—New-York Central Railroad grade. The House passed the following Senate bills: One providing that the Supreme Court of the United State shall hereafter consist of one Chief Justice and nine Associate Justices, one of whom shall be [illegible] Court in the new Circuit of California and Oregon. One granting alternate sections of land to Kansas for railroad and telegraphic purposes. One with an amendment as a substitute, providing that there shall be appointed one midshipman, between 14 and 18 years of age, for each Member and Delegate in the House, recommended by the Members and Delegates of the present Congress, to immediately form a class according to the present regulations and qualifications for admis-

One giving the right of preëmption to settlers on the Soscol Rauch, California. One authorizing the Postmaster-General to take such measures as may be advisable to avoid losses to the Department, owing to the failure to prepay foreign correspondence. One giving to soldiers discharged in consequence of wounds or sickness the same bounty as if they had served two years. One providing for the removal of certain bands of Sioux Indians from Kansas. One merging the two branches of army engineers. One authorizing the President to confer brevet rank on such commissioned officers as have or may hereafter distinguish themselves by gallant action; such brevet not to carry additional pay. One to carry into effect the recent convention with Peru for the settlement of claims, providing for the appointment of two Commissioners and other officers. The House passed the bill from the Chamber of Commerce in relation to the revenue and to punish frauds thereon; also the Senate bill authorizing the President to issue letters of marque and reprisal; also the Senate's resolution authorizing the Committee on the Conduct of the War to continue in session 30 days after the adjournment of Congress, to complete their examination of important witnesses; also the bill locating a Branch Mint at Carson City, Nevada. Mr. Morrill (Rep., Vt.), from the Committee of Ways and Means, reported a bill, which passed, in relation to the revenue, and reducing the duty on printing paper from 35 to 20 per centum, and at 11:45 the House adjourned.

TUESDAY, March 3, 1863.

In the Senate, to-day, the bill to modify the tariff was adopted without amendment. A bill was offered and laid on the table, to allow the United States to accept the property defectively devised by the late Commodore Levy. The Coastwise Telegraph bill was called up, and laid on the table. Mr. Sumner's Mediation Resolutions were called up, and after feeble opposition, adopted by 31 to 5. The Nevada Branch Mint bill was passed. A Committee of Conference on the Internal Revenue bill was appointed. The resolution to inquire into the dispersion of a traitorous assemblage in Kentucky was called for, but the Senate refused to take it up. The bill to incorporate the National Academy of Sciences was passed. A resolution was adopted recommending the President to appoint a day of fasting and prayer. The bill to enable U. S. District Courts to issue executions was passed. The bill to regulate the grade of line officers in the Navy was adopted. The bill to amend the act for the collection of duties on imports was passed. A bill was passed for the relief of certain persons who have performed volunteer surgeon's duty. A commission was ordered to codify the Naval Laws. An effort to pass the bill authorizing Provisional Governments failed—it was thought too late in the session to pass such a measure. The bill to organize the Territory of Montana (Idaho) was adopted. After some skirmishing by the Pro-Slavery wing, the bill to admit Nevada as a State was passed, 24 to 16. A report of the Conference Committee on the bill to carry into effect the treaty with Peru was concurred in. The Senate concurred in the report of the Conference Committee on the Internal Revenue bill. The Miscellaneous Appropriation bill was taken up, and an effort to strike out the Third Mileage clause failed by a vote of 17 to 20. An amendment prohibiting the circulation of so-called Confederate currency was adopted. An amendment appropriating $2,000,000, to be expended under direction of the President for expenses incurred in any State in Rebellion for arming and organizing such persons as may be enrolled for protection against domestic violence, was rejected. An amendment was adopted to organize a Signal Corps for the Army. Another amendment was passed to reimburse Minnesota for expenses in suppressing Indian outbreaks. After several other amendments the bill passed. The bill to admit Colorado as a State was adopted. The bill to expedite public printing was passed. The bill to admit Nebraska as a State was called up—no quorum present—call of the Senate—the bill passed 25 to 11. After which, the Senate took a recess till 10 a. m.

In the House, the Senate bill to allow U. S. courts to issue final process in certain cases was adopted. The Internal Revenue bill was taken up; some Senate amendments were not agreed to, and a Conference Committee was ordered. The House concurred in the Senate's section to tax transactions in gold, silver and bullion. The House passed the bill to increase the revenue by the reservation and sale of town sites on river shores, mortgages, &c. The Miscellaneous Appropriation bill was amended in committee so as to give a million of dollars to defray in part the expenses of certain States in calling out militia for home defense. An attempt to get in $200,000 for League Island failed; $100,000 was put in to carry into effect the acts relative to habeas corpus. The bill was then reported to the House. The bill to reorganize the Courts of the District of Columbia was passed, after sharp opposition, by 87 to 58. On the Miscellaneous Appropriation bill in House, a separate vote was taken on the Third Mileage, and it was decided by two majority to pay mileage for this session in addition to the two sessions of this Congress already paid for. The resolutions denying admission as members of the House of persons claiming to be elected from the VIIIth Virginia and IXth Tennessee Districts was passed. The House voted to print 10,000 copies of Gen. Pope's report. A report was made from the Judiciary Committee affirming that the Postmaster-General has power to exclude objectionable or treasonable newspapers from the mails. The Senate bill incorporating the National Academy of Sciences was concurred in. Mr. Sumner's resolutions concerning Foreign Intervention were concurred in by 102 against 27. The House concurred in the Senate bill to organize the Territory of Idaho (Montana). The boundary is fixed so as to embrace the Salmon and Snake River gold mines of Washington Territory. The House concurred in the Senate's amendments about property in insurrectionary districts; also passed the resolution to look after the Commodore Levy bequest; also concurred in the amended Naval Grade bill. An effort to suspend the rules to take up the Pacific Railroad bill was unsuccessful. The Conference report on the Peru Treaty bill was agreed to. The House passed the bill for a special agent to collect abandoned property in Rebel districts. The bill regulating proceedings in prize cases was passed. The usual vote of thanks to the Speaker was unanimously tendered. A resolution to print 15,000 of the amendments to the Internal Revenue act, and 30,000 of the National Militia law, was adopted. Mr. Fenton made a report on Government contracts from the Select Committee. Mr. Van Wyck submitted the views of the minority. Mr. Stevens introduced a resolution, which was passed, providing that the pay and mileage due to the expelled members of the House be paid to their respective successors. The Miscellaneous Appropriation bill was returned from the Senate with amendments. The House non-concurred in them, and asked for a Committee of Conference. The House took a recess until 10 o'clock, in order to afford the Committee time to act upon them.

WEDNESDAY, March 4, 1863.

—The Senate re-met at 10. Among the bills called up was the one to provide for the election of members of Congress in Tennessee and Louisiana. Factious opposition to it being made by the Pro-Slavery side, nothing was done, save to compliment the presiding officer, and send word to the President that the Senate was ready to adjourn. At 12 o'clock the Senate adjourned sine die. A special Session was forthwith called, when eleven newly elected Senators appeared. The daily sessions were fixed at 12 o'clock.

The House met at 10. Mr. Washburne moved to suspend the rules in order to consider the bills for the admission of Nevada and Colorado as States into the Union. The question was decided in the negative by the following vote: Yeas 66; Nays 47; not two-thirds, so the motion was lost. The report of the Conference Committee on the Miscellaneous Appropriation bill was adopted. The remainder of the session was used up in a discussion about printing the report of the Select Committee on Frauds in Government Contracts, and at noon the House adjourned sine die.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatches to The N. Y. Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Feb. 25, 1863.

INTERNAL REVENUE DECISIONS.

The following internal revenue decisions have been made in regard to stamps upon instruments. In stamping promissory notes, or other instruments requiring stamps under the provisions of the Excise law, two or more of a smaller denomination may be used, in numbers sufficient to amount to the sum of the stamp required. A stamp will be required upon every certificate which has or may have a legal value in any court of law or equity. Certificates, warrants, orders, and drafts by one State officer upon another, for the purpose of carrying on the internal business of the Government, are not subject to a stamp tax.

The same rule applies to the certificates, orders, &c., of county, city, and town officers. Messages transmitted by telegraph and railroad companies over their own wires on their own business, for which they receive no pay, are not taxable. Concerning the affixing and cancelation of excise stamps, section 94 of the Excise law requires that on and after the first day of October certain stamp duties shall be collected on all instruments, matters, and things as described in schedule marked B.

Section 95 provides that if any person or persons shall make, sign, or issue, or cause to be made, signed, or issued, any instrument, document, or paper of any kind or description whatsoever, without the same being duly stamped for denoting the duty imposed thereon, or without having thereupon an adhesive stamp to denote said duty, such person or persons shall incur a penalty of $50, and such instrument, document, or paper shall be deemed invalid and of no effect.

By the provisions of section 95 the person who makes signs and issues the instrument is the only person who is authorized to affix the stamp required by the law, and the person who makes signs and issues, &c., without affixing the stamp, incurs the penalty as aforesaid, and is liable to prosecution therefor, and the instrument is invalid in consequence of such neglect.

Section 99 provides that the person using or affixing the stamp shall write thereupon the initials of his name, date, &c., and this requisition must be observed except in the case of bills of exchange drawn in foreign countries; other portions of the law impose penalties upon persons who receive documents or articles subject to stamp duty from the person who makes signs and issues them without being duly stamped, &c.

A faithful compliance with the requirements of the provisions of the Excise Law demands: first, that all papers subject to stamp tax must be stamped before the same are issued; second, that the stamp so affixed must be canceled in the manner prescribed by the party making, signing or issuing—in other words, "executing"—the instrument, document or paper, either by writing or printing the initials, etc.

The fourth section of the act passed the 25th of December, 1862, is construed to exempt from duty those official instruments and papers issued or used by the officers of the United States Government, the duties on which if paid would be a charge upon the Treasury of the United States. This decision will apply also to official instruments, documents and papers issued or used by the officers of a State.

In all cases of conveyance of real estate by deed, the stamps used must answer to the value of the estate conveyed. When the consideration is nominal, the value of the property conveyed is the measure of the stamp duty. When an estate that is incumbered by mortgage or deed of trust is conveyed, subject to the incumbrance, the stamp must answer to the value of the equity, unless the payment of the mortgage deed is assumed by the grantor. When two or more persons join in the execution of an instrument, the stamp to which the instrument is liable under the law may be affixed and canceled by any one of the parties.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Feb. 26, 1863.

THE NUMBER OF BRIGADIER-GENERALS.

The House has amended the Senate bill restricting the number of Brigadier-Generals by doubling it, on the ground that otherwise many Colonels promoted, whose places have been filled, will be excluded from service. The President has sent in selections from the list of Brigadiers returned to him as above the number limited by law. Among those nominated for confirmation are Cols. Shepley of Maine, Blair of Missouri, and Marston of New-Hampshire.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Feb. 27, 1863.

HOW GEN. HOOKER DEALS WITH HIS SOLDIERS.

Those wise men who know how to judge a commander, regard with great hope and satisfaction Gen. Hooker's dealings with his enlisted men. He goes among them, and the men in the ranks have access to him in his quarters, and everywhere else, and get patient and kind audience for their grievances and their needs. His care that they be fully fed and well fed has already put a proverb on its travels through the camps: "Fighting Joe feeds well." A remarkable illustration of this new care of the men was given in the midst of the great snowstorm, which impeded transportation throughout the army. Gen. Hooker ordered that the movement of the rations of the soldiers should have precedence over everything else, that not a general officer in the army should have transportation for his own caterers supplies until the food of the men was all up from Acquia Creek. The order, with severe impartiality, fell on himself. Much of his own subsistence was held back by it. Gen. Howard's supplies, Gen. Whipple's, and those of many other officers were remorselessly stopped. In the case of Gen. Howard, poultry and vegetables, liable to spoil, were detained nearly a week, and portions were actually returned to Washington. It is said that in reply to requests to modify the severity of this order, Hooker replied, "my men shall be fed before I am fed, and before any of my Generals are fed." It is unnecessary to say that he is winning the love and confidence of his troops amazingly, and the taughtening of the discipline of the army is felt from day to day, and from day to day its increase in efficiency and self reliance is visible.

ORDERS TO SIEZE JEFF. DAVIS'S COTTON AND NEGROES.

Rear-Admiral Porter instructed the Captain of the gunboat Indianola, as he was on the point of starting down the Mississippi the other day, to visit the plantations of Jeff. Davis and his brother Joe, and carry away every bale of cotton and every able-bodied male negro he could find.

TREATY WITH GREAT BRITAIN RATIFIED.

A treaty with Great Britain supplementary to the treaty for the suppression of the slave trade, and granting the right of search around the islands of Madagascar, Porto Rico, and St. Domingo, in addition to the rights already granted, was unanimously ratified by the Senate to-night.

AID AND COMFORT TO COPPERHEAD CONTRACTORS.

In response to an earnest appeal to the Government to cease giving aid and comfort to Copperhead contractors known to be using means to secure the election of open and avowed Rebel sympathizers in New-Hampshire and Connecticut, assurances have been given that a continuance in their disloyal practices will be deemed sufficient ground for revoking their profitable contracts.

WASHINGTON, March 1, 1863.

NOTICE TO DESERTERS.

Deserters throughout the north and west had better pack their knapsacks, and hurry back to the Rappahannock. Gen. Hooker is about to issue an order giving them just 20 days in which to save themselves from the fate to which he has made up his mind to subject deserters.

SECRETARY SEWARD'S PRIVATE CONFIDENTIAL DISPATCHES.

A fact personally known to eight Senators bears upon the issue made by Secretary Seward's organ with those who aver that he has sent dispatches, some of which were not exclusively formal, to our Ministers abroad, without the knowledge of the President. At one of the interviews between the Committee of the Senate Republican caucus and Mr. Lincoln, the latter's attention was called to the following dispatch to Minister Adams, marked "No. 287 confidential."

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON, July 8, 1862.

SIR: Your dispatch of June 20 (No. 176), has been received. It is satisfactory to know that a copy of my dispatch No. 260 has been received and read by Earl Russell. The subject it presents is one of momentous import. It seems as if the extreme advocates of African Slavery and its most vehement opponents WERE ACTING IN CONCERT TOGETHER TO PRECIPITATE A SERVILE WAR—the former by making the most desperate attempt to overthrow the Federal Union, the LATTER BY DEMANDING AN EDICT OF UNIVERSAL EMANCIPATION as a lawful and necessary, if not, as they say, the only legitimate way of saving the Union.

I reserve remarks on the military situation for a day nearer to the departure of the mail.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS, esq., &c.

The President, on hearing this brief but highly important dispatch (the essential point in which we italicise), expressed his surprise, and remarked that he had never heard of its existence before.

WASHINGTON, Monday, March 2, 1863.

PAYMENT OF DISCHARGED PRIVATES.

The Government is paying off in this city discharged privates at the rate of two regiments a week, and officers who have thrown up their commissions and had them promptly accepted at the rate of thirty a day. The officers are of that sort that should have never entered the service, and whom Gen. Hooker is rapidly weeding out of it. The privates are mostly the nine-months beauties who enlisted for the bounties, and took into the service neither health, patriotism, nor honesty.

THE FINANCIAL SITUATION.

The Financial "Situation" of the Government may this day be summarily presented thus:

AUTHORIZED LEGAL TENDER.	
By act of 1862	$150,000,000
Subsequent issue, 1862	150,000,000
Total	$300,000,000
By joint resolution, 1863	100,000,000
By Ways and Means bill completed Feb. 23, absolutely	50,000,000
Contingently to redeem interest-bearing notes, if necessary	150,000,000
Postal currency	50,000,000
Total	$650,000,000
Interest-bearing Treasury-Notes, either Legal Tender on their face or convertible into Legal Tender	400,000,000
Total	$1,050,000,000
MR. CHASE'S POWER TO RAISE MONEY OVER AND ABOVE THE ISSUE OF LEGAL TENDER AND INTEREST-BEARING NOTES.	
Unsold and unexpended of 6 per cent bonds, authorized by act of July, '62, about	$473,000,000
Six per cent loan authorized this year	350,000,000
Total	$825,000,000
Power to issue 1-year Certificates of Indebtedness, in liquidation of claims on Government	Unlimited.

PUBLIC DEBT FALLING DUE BETWEEN JAN. 1, 1863, AND JULY 1, 1863.

Texas indemnity, principal, $3,[illegible], interest, 5 per cent, due Dec. 31, '64; three years 7 30, dated August 19, 1861, principal, $53,002,300, interest, 7.3 per cent, due Aug. 19, '64; three years 7 30, dated October 1, 1861, principal, $86,595,700, interest, 7.3 per cent, Oct. 1, '64; Certificates Indebtedness, principal, $127,239,241 65, interest, 6 per cent, due one year from date; temporary loans, notes, $41,611,930 61, interest, 4 per cent, due ten days' notice, after having remained on deposit 30 days; temporary loans, gold, principal, $13,838,513 66, interest, 4 per cent, due ten days' notice, after having remained on deposit 30 days; temporary loans, notes, principal, $[illegible]91,186 22, interest, 5 per cent, due ten days' notice, after having remained on deposit 30 days; two years Treasury notes, principal, $2,612,550, interest 6 per cent, due July, '63; loan of 1842, outstanding, principal, $835,000, interest, 6 per cent, due Jan. 1, '63; United States notes, new issue, principal, $253,316,000; United States notes, old issue, $11,790,000. Total, $631,314,623 14.

Whatever currency may be issued under Mr. Chase's banking scheme is to be added to the above sum of $650,000,000 of authorized legal tender. Twenty millions is estimated to be the addition that will thus be made.

Portions of the above amount of legal tender are, by the terms of the act, to be held in "reserve," and to be issued only "contingently," but their issue is regarded as certain.

The enormous and unprecedented money power with which the Secretary of the Treasury is now vested is regarded with anxious interest already by the most thoughtful members of Congress. The history of the world furnishes no parallel to it.

RESIGNATION OF GEN. SIGEL.

Gen. Sigel has placed his resignation in the hands of the President and gone home. Insuperable difficulties in his intercourse with the Commander-in-Chief, are alleged as the reasons for this resignation, which will be regretted by every soldier in the army. It is thought in military circles here that his corps will be consolidated with some other.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, March 3, 1863.

THE PASSAGE OF THE INDEMNITY BILL.

'Twas five o'clock this morning when Senator Bayard of Delaware turned off his flow of Constitutional objections to the passage of the Indemnity bill, and yielded the floor to a motion to adjourn. Senator Pomeroy in the chair, after the vote, announced the motion to be lost, and, quick as thought, put the bill that all night long had been under filibustering drivel, to its vote. Quick as thought the Republicans voted aye. The Copperheads, asleep, or muddled, or stunned by surprise, made no resistance. The passage of the bill was announced by the presiding officer, and immediately Senator Trumbull called up a new bill, and the course of legislation flowed right by the knot of gnashing and cursing Democrats, who damned the adroitness of the Kansas Senator, and reproached their own stupidity.

THE APPROPRIATIONS.

The XXXVIIth Congress has appropriated, in round numbers the following sums:

At Extra Session, July, 1861	$264,000,000
At Long Session, terminating July 17, 1862	913,000,000
At Short Session, ending March 4, 1863	1,100,000,000
Total	$2,277,000,000

Per contra, the receipts from revenue duties on imports, direct taxes, sale of public lands and internal revenue from March 4, 1861, to July 1, 1864, are and will be three hundred and twenty million dollars.

Deduct this from the above appropriations and the indebtedness up to July 1, 1864, will be (including the seventy million left by Buchanan's Administration) two thousand and twenty seven millions.

THE ENGINEER BILL.

The Engineer bill does not, as has been erroneously stated, contain a provision for the organization of African troops. What was in the bill with respect to this matter was finally stricken out in the Senate.

CAPTURE OF FORT M'ALLISTER.

The President received a dispatch to-night announcing the capture by our iron-clads of Fort McAllister at the mouth of the Ogeeche, near Savannah, the fort which was battered so long by one iron-clad.

THE COURTS OF THE DISTRICT.

The bill reorganizing the Courts of the District of Columbia, which has passed both Houses, abolishes all existing Courts, except the Orphans' and Levy Courts, and pushes several octogenarians from their stools. A Supreme Court is constituted in the place of those abolished, with four Judges. The result will be that the administration of justice in this District will be upon Anti-Slavery, instead of Pro-Slavery principles.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, March 4, 1863.

THE REACTION IN GREAT BRITAIN.

A distinguished English statesman says in a recent private letter that the reaction in favor of the cause of the Union is so strong in Great Britain that no Cabinet could live an hour which should take steps toward the recognition of the Southern Confederacy. The writer also speaks of the recent Exeter Hall meeting as the greatest demonstration of the kind ever witnessed in England.

THE REPORTED BATTLE AT VICKSBURG, AND EVACUATION.

The Rebel report of a battle at Vicksburg is disbelieved here. The report through another channel of the evacuation of this stronghold is thought to need confirmation.

THE CAPTURE OF FORT M'ALLISTER.

The reduction of Fort McAllister is believed, and the next news looked for from that quarter is that the pirate Nashville has been destroyed.

SENATE COMMITTEES.

The Committees of the Senate will be reconstituted substantially as at present with the same Chairmen.

THE NOMINATIONS SENT TO THE SENATE.

All nominations to the Senate which were not acted upon before the adjournment fall to the ground. A large number of military appointments and promotions are among those not confirmed. The Generals heretofore nominated will probably be sent in to-morrow. A considerable number of civil officers, including Governors, Secretaries and Judges for two new Territories. A Judge of the Supreme Court for the Pacific Coast, two Judges of the Court of Claims, and four of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, a Controller of the Currency, and a Commissioner of Internal Revenue, beside the offices created by the Conscription bill are to be appointed.

RESIGNATION OF COMMISSIONER BOUTWELL.

The resignation of the Hon. Geo. S. Boutwell as Commissioner of Internal Revenue took effect to-day. It was sent to the Secretary of the Treasury a month ago. It is believed that Wm. B. Lewis of Philadelphia, who was talked of in connection with the original appointment, will be Mr. Boutwell's successor. Speaker Grow is understood not to be a candidate. Mr. C. F. Estee, Chief Clerk, is Acting Commissioner, and will probably be appointed Assistant Commissioner, a new office just created. He has been recommended by a large number of Members of both Houses.

THE NEW-HAMPSHIRE ELECTION.

John A. Bingham of Ohio and Judge Kelly of Philadelphia have gone to New-Hampshire to lend a helping hand to the Republicans of that State.

THE GOVERNORSHIP OF IDAHO.

Dr. J. N. Wallace, Delegate from Washington Territory in the XXXVIIth Congress, is talked of for Governor of Idaho Territory, a part of Washington.

GEN. M'CLELLAN'S CORRESPONDENCE WITH THE WAR DEPARTMENT.

The President omitted to send to the Senate before the adjournment Gen. McClellan's correspondence with the War Department. It cannot now be transmitted until a fresh call shall be made for it.

THE THIRD MILEAGE.

The following is the vote in the House on the motion allowing Members of Congress mileage for the third session:

YEAS—Messrs. Allen (Ohio), Ancona, Babbitt, Baily, Brown (Va.), Campbell, Casey, Conway, Cravens, Crisfield, Crittenden, Davis, Diven, Dunlap, Edgerton, English, S. C. Fessenden, Flanders, Fouke, Franchot, Goodwin, Granger, Grider, Gurley, Hale, Hall, Johnson, Kellogg (Mich.), Kellogg (Ill.), Kerrigan, Knapp, Lansing, Lazear, Leary, Lehman, Mallory, Menzies, Mitchell, Moorhead, Morris, Noble, Norton, Nugen, Pendleton, Phelps (Cal.), Price, Robinson, Shanks, Shiel, Sloan, Smith, Stiles, Thomas (Md.), Trowbridge, Vallandigham, Voorhees, Wadsworth, Wallace, Ward, Whaley, White (Ind.), White (Ohio), Wickliffe, Wood, Woodruff, Wright, Yeaman—67.

NAYS—Messrs. Alley, Baker, Baxter, Bingham, Blair (Pa.), Blake, Buffinton, Calvert, Chamberlain, Clark, Cobb, Colfax, F. A. Conkling, Roscoe Conkling, Covode, Cutler, Dawes, Delano, Dunn, Eliot, Fenton, T. A. D. Fessenden, Fisher, Frank, Gooch, Harding, Harrison, Horton, Hutchins, Kelley, Loomis, Low, McKean, McKnight, McPherson, Marston, Morrill (Me.), Morrill (Vt.), Nixon, Patton, Pike, Porter, Rice (Mass.), Rice (Me.), Rollins (N. H.), Sargeant, Sheffield, Shellabarger, Sherman, Spaulding, Steele (N. J.), Stratton, Thomas (Mass.), Train, Trimble, Van Horn, Van Valkenburg, Van Wyck, Verree, Walker, Washburne, Webster, Wheeler, Wilson, Windom, Worcester—66.

On a division by tellers, before the Yeas and Nays were ordered, upward of ninety members declared themselves in favor of taking the third mileage, Some thirty representatives of the people thus showed themselves too timid to withstand the temptation or to brave their constituents.

To the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, March 3, 1863.

DECISION RESPECTING LEATHER.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has decided that leather tanned and removed from the place of manufacture prior to September 1, is not liable to duty when curried or finished. All leather, whether damaged or round finished or curried in the interest of the parties who tanned the same is subject to a duty of one per cent per pound on the curried leather, provided the specific had not been previously paid on the tanned leather.

BEN WOOD ON THE WAR.

Representative Benjamin Wood of New-York, being unable to get the floor to deliver a speech on national affairs, was obliged to obtain permission, recently, to print it.

In the course of this, he says:

"Were he certain that, in a military sense, this war would prove successful, nevertheless, he would oppose it, for, with the destruction of the resisting power of the South would vanish every hope of their existence as equal and contented members of one household.

"In his view, this war, nominally for the Union, had been waged against it. With that belief, rather than prolong it, he would concede a separation as the only means of an ultimate reunion upon such principles as a true republican should entertain.

"When every conciliatory measure shall have been resorted to in vain; when negotiations shall have been exhausted; when the purpose of the Southern people to abstain from political companionship with us shall have been demonstrated as a fixed and irrevocable fact, and not the passionate resolves of heated blood, then, as a necessity useless to struggle against, he should not only counsel, but urge separation.

"In his opinion the only prospect of accommodation rested in a calm and dispassionate appeal to the judgment and better feelings of the contending parties. With such convictions, and believing that every hour of hostilities tended to our further estrangement, he had never voted a dollar for the war.

"As a legislator, as a citizen, and as a man, he claimed to be absolved from all participation in his (as he characterizes it) murderous strife. With all his humble abilities, he had endeavored to arrest it. He would still endeavor, and if in vain, let his efforts attest before God and man that he was untainted with the blood of his countrymen.

"From us," he says, "being materially the stronger party, the proposition for an armistice can come with a good grace. Let wise and just and good men from all the States assemble in Convention. If then no honorable peace can be secured, his faith in human nature will have passed away."

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, March 4, 1863.

THE PRESIDENT ATTENDING TO BUSINESS.

The President was at the Capitol late last night, transacting business, and was also there, in what is known as the President's room, this morning, in company with several members of the Cabinet, where many of the bills which were enrolled during the closing hours of the session were signed by him.

THE VOTE OF THANKS TO SPEAKER GROW.

A unanimous vote of thanks to Speaker Grow is one among the very rare instances of that kind in the history of the House of Representatives.

THE GOVERNMENT CONTRACT REPORT.

The report made by Representative Fenton, from the Committee on Government Contracts, relates to Federal officials in New-York, and alleged frauds in the Custom-House of that city, in connection with the offices of the United States Attorney, Marshal, Surveyor, Naval Officer, Navy Agent, and Clerks of the Courts. More or less abuses are brought to light, but no remedies suggested.

The report is signed by Messrs. Washburne, Fenton, Steele (N. J.), Dawes and Holman. The minority report of Mr. Wyck, signed only by himself, was, after being conveyed to the Clerk's office, either lost or abstracted. It is understood, however, that it treats of the renting of public warehouses, exorbitant charges, emoluments, &c., embracing the testimony taken by him in New-York, and which is not adopted by the majority of the Committee. It is more condemnatory of the officers who came within the scope of his instigation than the report of his colleagues.

FORT McALLISTER NOT TAKEN.

The Steamer Nashville Destroyed—No Fighting at Vicksburg.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, March 4, 1863.

Richmond papers of the 2d inst. make no mention of affairs at Vicksburg.

Charleston dates to the 1st are received.

The steamers Ruby and Douglas ran the blockade with Nassau dates of the 26th ult.

A dispatch from Savannah of the 1st states that the steamer Nashville ran aground before Fort McAllister, and was destroyed by our iron-clads. The fort is not taken.

BEEF STEAK STUFFED.—For those who love stuffed veal, or stuffed shoulder of mutton, the way to stuff a beef steak will be acceptable. Prepare the stuffing as it is for turkey, and cover one edge of a round steak and fold over and stitch the other edge. Season to suit the taste, and put it in a baking pan with a little water and set in the oven. When the upper side is brown, turn over and brown the other.

BULL'S HEAD.—The close of the weekly Cattle Market was not as well calculated to make drovers feel jolly as the opening. But few of the cattle in the sale pens on Monday were left unsold, yet there was an arrival of about 220 head of fresh stock, and there were just 220 more than enough, and prices gave way slightly, and all found buyers. About noon some 160 head more arrived, and these proved the feather that broke the camel's back. It was the feather upon an overloaded market, which has already absorbed over 5,000 head of bullocks during the week, and certainly did not require any more fresh beef in the midst of Lent, among such a very religious people as those of our godly city.

DIED.

HODGSON—In Brooklyn, E. D., on Monday, March 2, after a long and severe affliction, Henry Hodgson, the fifth son of Joseph R. and Hannah Hodgson, formerly of Tong, near Leeds, Yorkshire, England, aged 23 years, 4 months and 7 days.

P. S.—Leeds papers please copy.

HANCHET—In Groton, Tompkins County, New-York, Thursday, Feb. 26, 1863, Cyrus Hanchet, aged 86 years.

THE MARKETS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....MARCH 4.

20,000	U. S. 6s '81 Reg.	100
10,000	do	99¾
10,000	do	99½
5,000	U. S. 6s '81 Coup.	101
30,000	do	101
4,000	U. S. 6s 5-20s Coup.	101
7,000	U. S. 5s '74 Coup.	96½
8,000	do	96
9,200	Treas. 7 3-10 ꝑ cent N's Oa & Ap., small	105
11,000	do	105
55,000	U. S. 6s 1-yr. Cert.	98½
10,000	do Nov.	99
21,000	U. S. Dem. Notes	168
10,000	Ill. Coup. Bds. '62	101¼
5,000	Tenn. State 6s '90	63
1,000	Va. State 6s	63½
10,000	Mo. State 6s	64½
7,000	do	64
3,000	N. Car. State 6s	79½
5,000	California State 7s	139
4,000	Brook. City W. L'n	121
5,000	Brook. Imp. Bond	119
5,000	Buff., N. Y. & E. 1st M.	115
1,000	Mich. So. 2d Mort.	103¼
3,500	Ill. Cent. R. R. Bds.	128
1,000	Alt. & T. H. 2d M. P.	91½
6,000	do	93
2,000	Chi. & N. W. 1st M.	71
1,000	Chi. & N. W. 2d M.	41
1,000	Tol. & Wab. 2d M.	93
1,100	do	91
1,000	Gal. & Chi. 1st Mort.	114½
20,000	Pitts., F. W. & Chi. 3d	81
6,000	Cl. & P. 4th m.	81
30	Mechanics' Bk.	107
35	Amer. Ex. Bk.	96½
10	Commonwealth Bk.	85
155,000	Amer. Gold	168
10,000	do b30	168½
20,000	do b10	169¼
4,000	do b30	168
290,000	do	167½
80,000	do	167¾
40,000	do s30	167¾
10,000	do s20	167½
10,000	do	167½
15,000	do b10	168
5,000	do b15	168
20,000	do s10	167½
5,000	do s10	167¾
20,000	do b10	167¾
100	Canton Co.	25
200	Cumb. C. Pr.	18½
50	Quick'r Min. Co.	25
200	do	27
25	do	26
100	Pac. Mail St'p Co.	168
50	do	166½
450	N. Y. Cen. R. R.	118
500	do s30	117¾

1900	Erie Railway	79
100	do b30	78½
100	do b15	78
100	do b10	78
300	do	77½
400	do	77½
100	do s10	77½
200	do	77½
100	do s30	77½
50	do s30	77½
300	do	77½
100	do s10	77½
15	do	77½
100	do s10	77½
100	do b10	77½
[illegible]	Chi. & R. I. R. R.	92½
150	do s30	92
100	do	92¼
250	Erie Railway Pref.	101
100	do b10	101
100	do s10	100¾
200	do b30	101
15	Hudson River R. R.	98
200	do	97½
300	do	97¼
100	do s30	97½
50	do s60	97
2200	Harlem R. R.	37½
200	Harlem R. R. Pref.	81
50	do s30	80½
100	do s60	80¾
300	do	81½
100	do	81½
400	Mich. Cent. R. R.	99
300	Mich. So. & N. I. R. R.	60
100	do s60	60¾
100	do b30	60½
200	do b10	60½
100	do	60½
150	do s10	60½
600	do	60½
200	do	60½
25	Panama Railroad	190
600	Cleve. & Pitts. RR.	68½
200	do	68½
5	Cleve., Col. & Cin. RR.	161
50	Gal. & Chic. RR.	93½
245	Cleve. & Tol. RR.	94½
600	do	95
200	do	95½
200	do b30	95½
150	Chic., Bur. & Q. RR.	103
50	do b30	103½
50	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. RR	63
100	do	62½
100	do	62½
200	do	62
100	do s10	62
100	do	62½
50	Chic. & N. W. RR. b10	16½

SECOND BOARD.

110,000	U. S. 6s '81 Reg'd	99½
4,000	do	99¾
10,000	U. S. 6s '81 Coupon	100½
1,000	Treas. 7 3-10 ꝑ cent Notes..Oct. & Apl.	105¼
4,000	do	105
12,000	U. S. 6s 1 yr. Certs.	98½
25,000	do	98½
10,000	do Dec.	99
8,000	Tenn. State 6s '90	63
5,000	Missouri State 6s	64
5,000	do	64½
4,000	Ohio State 6s, '81	[illegible]
1,000	Mich. So. S. F'd.	113
5,000	Tol. & W. 2d M.	92
4,000	Ch. & N. W. 1st M.	72
7,000	Ch. & N. W. 2d M.	42
2,000	do b10	42½
50	Bank of Republic	103
15	Metropolitan Bank	103¼
575	Quicksilver M. Co.	[illegible]
10,000	American Gold	[illegible]
5,000	do	165½
120,000	do	165¾
40,000	do	165
5,000	do	165½
60,000	do	165
10,000	do s10	165½
100	Cum. Coal Prf.	18¼
100	Pac. M. Stm. Co. s60	165
28	N. Y. Cen. RR.	118
100	do	117½
500	Erie RR.	77½
250	do	77½

150	Erie Railway Pref.	100½
100	Hudson River R. R.	97½
100	do s60	96¾
600	Harlem Railroad	37½
500	Harlem Railroad Pref.	81½
450	do	81½
200	do	81
500	Mich. Cen. R. R. b30	99
200	Chi. & Rock I. R. R.	92
100	do b30	92½
300	Mich. So. & N. Ind. R.	60
50	do b30	60½
150	do	59¾
50	do s30	59½
400	do	59½
100	do b15	59½
213	Reading R. R.	90½
100	Ill. Cent. R. R. Scrip.	92½
47	Clev. Col. & Cin. R.	161
400	Clev. & Pitts. R. R.	68½
300	do	68½
200	do s30	68
200	Clev. & Tol. RR.	95½
200	do	95
300	Pitts., Ft. W. & Chic. RR	61
100	do	60½
100	do	60½
300	do s10	60½
100	do b30	61
400	do s60	60
100	Alton & Terre H. RR.	30½
50	Chic. & N. West. RR.	16½
50	Chic. & Alton Pref.	85

Money Market.

WEDNESDAY, March 4—P. M.

The Stock market has been irregular during the day, with no very important features to notice. There seems to be an undertone of strength, which is resisted with great vigor by the Bears. Operators, however, are generally waiting for the development of the policy of Mr. Chase under the Finance bill, as his movements must have a very serious influence upon the Stock market. Governments have been fairly steady, with a moderate demand. The most active Shares were Erie, which fluctuated between 78@77¼. The sales of Fort Wayne were also greater than usual, the market closing at 61. Pacific Mail fell off to 165, but afterward recovered to 165¾. At the Second Board the movement was of the same irregular character as in the morning, and at the 4 o'clock call the market was dull at about previous quotations. It is one of the anomalies of the Stock market that Toledo, which earns with difficulty 6 ꝑ cent per annum, sells at 95, while Hudson River which is earning at the rate of 40 ꝑ cent per annum, only sells 2 ꝑ cent higher. The closing prices are: U. S. 6s, 1881, coupons, 100@100½; U. S. Treasury Notes, 7 3-10, 104½@105; U. S. 6s, 1-year Certificates, 98½@98¾; Demand Notes (old issue), 166@[illegible]; Tennessee State 6s, 62½@63; Missouri State 6s, 64@64½; American Gold, [illegible]5¼@165½; Pacific Mail Steamship Company, 166½@[illegible]6½; New-York Central Railroad, 117½@118; Erie Railway, 77½@[illegible]; Erie Railway Preferred, 100@100[illegible]; Hudson River Railroad, 97½@97½; Harlem Railroad, 37½@38; Harlem Railroad Preferred, 81½@81¾; Reading Railroad, 90½@91; Michigan Central Railroad, [illegible] 98¾; Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroad, 59½@59¾; Illinois Central Railroad, 92@92½; Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad, 68½@68¾; Galena and Chicago Railroad, 92½@92¾; Cleveland and Toledo Railroad, 95@96½; Chicago and Rock Island Railroad, 92@92¼; Milwaukee and Prairie du Chien Railroad, 36½. Market dull.

Exchange has been affected by the decline in Gold and Sterling is nominally 1[illegible]@134. Francs are 3.12½@3.10.

Freights are very dull, but rates are without important change. To Liverpool the engagements are 4,000 bush. Corn in bags at [illegible]d.; 16,500 bush. Wheat at 7@7½d. in bulk and bags; 250 boxes Bacon at 22s. 6d.; 150 tcs. Lard at [illegible]2s. 6d., and per neutral flag 150 boxes Bacon at 35s. The charters are a foreign vessel of 2,000 bbls. capacity with Petroleum Oil to Cork for orders on private terms, and a foreign vessel of 1,400 bbls. with Oil to Dieppe at 9s. 3d.

Money is in abundant supply, on call at 6@7 ꝑ cent on good collaterals.

Gold received a severe blow to-day in the action of Congress and our Legislature, and in the rumored successes at Vicksburg and Fort McAllister. The business opened at 168, and the quotations fell rapidly to 164, with some transactions reported even lower. This is a decline of over 7 ꝑ cent from yesterday. The market afterward recovered to 166, but closed at 165¾. The transactions have been very large, weak and timid holders rushing to [illegible] out. As it is difficult to borrow over par, only strong holders can carry gold. The exact extent of the action of Congress is not yet known, but it is deemed sufficient to give the gold speculation a severe setback.

The gold speculators, we understand, intend to dodge the gold tax by selling legal tender notes instead of buying gold. We think this quibble will scarcely succeed.

The break-down in the premium on gold to-day brought the produce markets to a stand still. There was no disposition to operate to any extent, even at lower figures.

COMMERCE OF NEW-YORK FROM JULY 1 TO [illegible]

	1860-61.	1861-62.	1862-63.
Imports merchandise	$143,888,357	$[illegible],077,073	[illegible]
Exports produce	83,551,316	161,380,720	[illegible]
Exports specie	21,775,054	7,449,105	[illegible]

Cambridge Cattle Market.

REPORTED FOR THE N. Y. TRIBUNE, BY [illegible]

[illegible] 4, 1863.

Whole number of Cattle at market, 336; about [illegible] Beeves, and 85 Stores, consisting of Working Oxen, Milch Cows, and one, two and three year old.

PRICES OF MARKET BEEF.—Extra, $7 50@[illegible]; first quality, $6 75@$7 25; second quality, $6@[illegible] 75; third quality, $5.

PRICES OF STORE CATTLE.—Working Oxen per pair, $9[illegible]@$140; Cows and Calves from $30, $37, [illegible]; Yearlings, none; Two-year-olds, $18@$21; Three-year-olds, $22@[illegible]. Sheep and Lambs, 2,403 at market; prices in lots, $3 50@$6 each; extra, $7@$7 50, $8 17, or from 6[illegible] ꝑ lb.

NUMBER FROM EACH STATE.

	Cattle.	Sh'p & L'bs.	Calves.	[illegible]	Swine.
Maine	..	..	..	..	..
New-Hampshire	125	660	..	..	..
Vermont	117	568	..	..	..
Massachusetts	73	2,075	..	..	..
New-York	21	170	..	..	..
Western	..	..	..	..	..
Canada	..	..	..	..	..
Total	336	2,403	..	96	..

Hides, 8@9c. ꝑ lb; Tallow, 8@[illegible]c. ꝑ lb; [illegible], $3 00@$4 each.

N. B.—Beef Extra and First quality include nothing but the best, large, fat, stall-fed Oxen. Second quality includes the best grass-fed Oxen, the best stall-fed Cows, and the best three-year-old Steers. Ordinary consists of Bulls and the refuse of lots.

SHEEP—Extra includes Cossets, and when those of inferior quality are thrown out.

There were — cars over the Grand Trunk and Eastern Railroad, 43 over the Boston and Lowell, and 100 over the Fitchburg.

REMARKS.—There was a short supply of cattle this week, and a very small proportion of these Extra or First Quality. Prices for the best large Oxen same as last week. Small fat Steers sold rather higher.

Sheep quiet, and prices still tending up. One small lot from New-York sold for about [illegible] ꝑ lb. [illegible]

[Advertisement.]

The ATLANTIC MONTHLY is pronounced by the Press of America the best magazine of its class ever issued in this country. Its list of contributors includes THE BEST AMERICAN WRITERS.

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TICKNOR & FIELDS, Publishers,
No. 135 Washington-st., Boston, Mass.

[Advertisement.]

COUGHS.

The administration of medicinal preparations in the form of a *Lozenge*, is of all modes the most eligible and convenient, more especially as regards a COUGH REMEDY. "*Brown's Bronchial Troches*," or Cough Lozenges, allay Irritation which induces Coughing, having a *direct* influence to the affected parts. *As there are imitations, be sure to* OBTAIN *the genuine.*

[Advertisement.]

TO CONSUMPTIVES.

The advertiser, having been restored to health in a few weeks, by a very simple remedy, after having suffered several years with a severe LUNG AFFECTION, and that dread disease CONSUMPTION, is anxious to make known to his fellow-sufferers the means of cure. To all who desire it he will send a copy of the prescription used (free of charge), with directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a sure cure for Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, &c. The only object of the advertiser in sending the prescription is to benefit the afflicted; and he hopes every sufferer may try his remedy, as it will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing. Parties wishing the prescription will please address

REV. EDWARD A. WILSON,
Williamsburgh, Kings County, N. Y.

[Advertisement.]

PREMIUM ON GOLD.—The Subscriber, who cannot change his prices with the fluctuations of gold without incurring enormous expense in advertising the changes, is compelled to sell his Pens at old Prices. Thinking his Customers entitled to the benefit of the Premium on Gold, rather than the Wall-st debasers of the best currency this [illegible] had, he now offers to all remitting the amount of their orders in Gold the full Premium in this city on the day when received. In this way, he hopes to do the country and his customers some good without injuring himself, for the MORTON PEN cannot be made without GOLD.

When Paper Money is sent, United States is preferred over any other. A. MORTON, No. 25 Maiden-lane, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

OFFICE OF THE WOMAN'S CENTRAL ASSOCIATION OF RELIEF, BRANCH U. S. SANITARY COMMISSION, No. 11 COOPER UNION, NEW YORK.

The Committee on Supplies gratefully acknowledge the receipt of packages from the following towns during the month of February, 1863: Auburn, Amenia, Aurelius, Astoria, Adams Centre, Augusta, Brooklyn, Brookfield, Beech Pond, Boston, Burlington, Bristol, Blanford, Brownville, Binghamton, Broadalbin, Bridgeport, Cedarville, Cenesus Centre, Champlain, Centreville, Derby, Danbury, Depauville, Deposit, Depeyster, Earlville, East Hampton, East New York, Farmington, Fort Washington Hights, Fishkill Landing, Greenwood Works, Garrison's, Guilford, Glens Falls, Gouverneur, Great Barrington, Goshen, Greene, Geneva, Green Farms, Hamilton, Hartford, Harlem, Independence, Irvington, Ithaca, Jamaica, Kings Ferry, Kortright, Kingsboro, Lockport, Lee, Le Raysville, Lowville, Lysander, McDonough, Morrisania, Matteawan, Montreal, Manhasset, Middletown, Monroe, Medina, Marshall, Mystic Bridge, Massena, Milford, Meriden, Montclair, No. Greenwich, Norwich, Newark, No. Blanford, New London, New Berlin, Newberry, Newburg, New Paltz, Nyack, No. Pitcher, Ogdensburg, Oxford, Oswego, Olean, Oakfield, Oneida, Lake Ovid, Paterson, Plymouth, Port Jervis, Providence, Port Jefferson, Queens, Rhinebeck, Richmond, Rossbrook, Ridgebury, Redding, Ct., Rondout, Rome, Schraalenburg, South Otsello, Saybrook, Sharon Court, Springfield, Seldon, Somers, Southampton, South Argyle, Spiegelville, Spofford Hollow, Stockbridge, Sayville, South-East, Stockholm, Staatsburg, South Hadley, Syracuse, Shawangunk, Schoharie, Stafford Springs, Salisbury, Troy, Thompson, Trumansburg, Utica, Vienna, Vernon, Whitesboro, Westerley, Waverley, Watertown, Windsor, West Town, Westfield, Yonkers, York.

We regret that we omitted the acknowledgment of one box from Ogdensburg in our report for the month of January. 1 bbl., 2 boxes, and 1 pkg from parties unknown. If the donors of any boxes not receipted happen to see this and will write, giving date, invoice, &c., we shall be much indebted to them.

ELLEN COLLINS,
Chairman Committee on Supplies.

INTERESTING TO SOLDIERS.

Army Pensions and Back Pay—Bounty and Back Pay of Deceased Soldiers.

In the last session Congress made provision for giving pensions to those officers and soldiers who have been, or may be, totally or partially disabled during the present rebellion, and the pensions to the widows, children, and orphans of those officers and soldiers who have killed in battle, or died of wounds received in action or contracted in the line of duty. As nearly these are now upwards of sixteen, widows, and children, fighting battles and dying, and officers, who are entitled to, and absolutely in need of the pecuniary benefit provided by law, we deem it important of the right ones to be taken in the proper hands, and very little chance of obtaining what they are entitled to, many months to come. Every member of the House of Congress, the Secretary of the Pension Office and other Departments are overwhelmed with applications, and business is slow and tedious increasingly by day.

If we can help the wives, mothers, and children of our brave men, as well as the men themselves, who are fighting the battles of the Union, we shall, by following information relative to pensions, arrears of pay, and bounty—allowing as much as extend time, and when proceedings should be entitled thereto, and obtaining considerable delay, and even much vexatious labor on the Department—charged with the enlistment of soldiers and officers.

PENSIONS.

By the act of Congress approved July 14, 1862, the following pensions are allowed:

1st. To all disabled in the line of duty since March 4, 1861, for the military or naval service of the United States.

2d. Widows of officers, seamen, and soldiers killed in battle, or died of wounds received, in the line of duty, the sum of $20 per month for three years of age, of such deceased persons, if she has no other income, or if she has, the difference between such income and $20.

3d. Children of officers, seamen, or soldiers, killed in battle, or died of wounds, received, provided that there left no widow, or widow, or widows, who are entitled to receive pensions, the sum of $10 per month, for the children, and if more than two, then to be divided equally among them.

Pensions of pensions to the several classes, as set forth in the second section, are as follows:

PENSIONS FOR TOTAL DISABILITY.

Private, Corporal, and all officers of higher grade, $8	
Sergeant	10
Lieutenant	15
Lieutenant Colonel, Colonel, and all other commissioned officers	20

Same as the commissioned officers of the Regular Army, in proportion to the rank of their respective equivalents, in Congress, by another act, has modified and made more equitable provisions for the pay of the officers on the ground that with rates of pay proportionate to rank and disability.

Pensions for partial disability is determined by the medical examiners. If an officer or soldier only ill disabled, he will receive only half pension; if totally disabled, then only one-fourth of the full pension quoted above, according to his grade.

Orphans of officers under 16 years of age, killed in the defiance of a deceased officer or soldier, and left destitute, are entitled to pensions, set forth above, when one minor child or orphan some time independent of the pension, it must be divided equally among them. Invalid pensions under this act will commence from the date of the prisoner's discharge, when, and provided application is made within one year thereafter. If the claim is not made within one year, then the pension commences from the filing of the application. Pensions of widowed Widows will commence from the death of the husband or soldier, or whose service the claim is based. *Deductions* are required to be made on account of *arrears*. *Deductions* may be taken before a justice of the peace, or other legal officer, or before a notary public, but in no case will any evidence be received that is taken before an officer who is not a proper to generating the claim. In support of the allegations made in the claims for deductions, the party will be required in accordance with the following rules:

1st. The claimant's identity must be proved by two witnesses, neither of whom need be a commissioned officer, who is present not without the signature of the deponent, and who must, if possible, be a relative, and, either from personal acquaintance, or other reasons, be able to identify the claimant, and to state the grounds thereof in their affidavit.

2d. Every applicant for an invalid pension must, if in his power, produce the evidence of his marriage, or some genuine, or other evidence, which shall be satisfactory to the Commissioner of Pensions, and, if not, then the claimant must, and, if not, then the claimant must, and, if not, then the claimant must

came off heaven and the angels saw clear and bright-grained wood in the soul."

No one present could name either of these "o'd codger" pears and plums, but all thought from the description of them that they are worthy of the attention of farmers.

An interesting letter from D. Petit, Salem, N. Y., was read by SOLON ROBINSON, and the thanks of members expressed, with the hope that the "other subjects" will be treated as the following have been.

Keeping Apples in Linen.—There is one mode of preserving apples which has been practiced here for many years, and which I have tried with complete success, viz: Place them on a floor in a room, or in any other cold situation, early in the Winter, and cover them well with some kind of linen, and leave them so through the various changes of Winter. I have known them to come out in the Spring rather improved than otherwise. I give facts only.

The Barometer.—About two months ago I gave you my experience on the movements of the barometer as an indicator of the weather. Let me now cite your attention to two remarkable changes in the weather, and as indicated by the barometer since that time, not according to the learned, but the rules I sent, viz: On the 4th inst., the barometer rose in the evening to 30.95 inches, the highest I have ever seen it. While at that point the air became cloudy—indicating a humid atmosphere—and consequently stormy and wet weather, because the barometer had nearly an inch to fall to reach 30, and with the rapidity of the fall would be the increase of the storm. On the 5th, at sunrise, ther. 7°, barom. 30.90, and by 9 o'clock barom. 30.87, wind east and snow-storm commenced. It continued through the day, and was succeeded by a rain-storm through the night, wind hard from southward. Next morning, ther. 47°, a change of 40°, and barom. 30 inches, a change of nine-tenths of an inch.

The other change commenced on the 19th inst., barom. 30.87, some cloudy. On the 20th, 30.85, wind N. E., cloudy, air humid, storm threatening. On the 21st the storm followed, which has been reported as defeating the plans of Gen. Burnside at Fredericksburg. According to the rules laid down by the learned we should have fair weather during the time of those storms, and as the mercury did not fall below the point marked fair on the barometer. The latter storm was indicated by the barometer nearly two days before it commenced; and had Burnside used a barometer, and known its true indications he would not have attempted such plans.

Sorgo Sirup.—Last year I made above 3,300 gallons good thick sirup from the juice of the Chinese sugar-cane; but have not succeeded yet in graining it sufficiently to make our own sugar. We think the sirup much superior to New-Orleans molasses. It is of a lighter color, and more like honey. I used Cook's Evaporators, but as you live farther north a more detailed account may not interest you. The African cane will come to maturity as easily with you as the Chinese will with us, and judging from experiments made with both, I believe where they will ripen their seed they will be among our most profitable crops.

Cotton in New-Jersey.—Late last Spring I planted a small lot of cotton seed received from the Patent Office. The result was 160 pounds good ginned cotton to the acre. Many of the bolls did not open as they would have done if I had planted early. The green bolls I pulled off, and after drying them some, took the cotton out. The Superintendent of the Gloucester cotton factories, to whom I presented a sample, pronounced the staple good and strong. It was worth then 70 cents, but more now. At the present price of cotton it must be one of our most remunerative crops in this latitude. I intend to plant largely if I can procure seed.

Jute.—I planted last Spring a small lot of seed of the jute plant—a species of the chorchorus—forming the fiber of which the gunny-bags are made; but the plant comes up too weakly to succeed well where there is foul seed in the land. Mine was a partial failure, but I saved some seed to try again.

Wheat Protected by Corn Shocks.—I sowed wheat one year among my corn; and late in the season for cutting up corn, I cut no that and stacked it on the wheat, eight hills apart each way, thinking as the stacks were small the wheat would live under them; but every stool of wheat died where the stacks stood, although the air could pass through or between the stalks, and the sun shine in or under them in many places. This fact has led to the reflections:

Vegetation requires the direct Rays of the Sun.—How can vegetation succeed where there is a total absence of the direct rays of the sun. I can say I know of not a single instance where there has been a healthy plant produced of any considerable size, not of a sickly one, either tree or plant, to arrive at a state of maturity in the absence of the light from the direct rays of the sun. If this view is correct—if founded on a law of nature—which is unchangeable—what becomes of the theory of the learned Hugh Miller in his "Testimony of the Rocks," where, after describing the first and second days of creation, dividing them into periods, of many thousand years, he speaks of the third day as a day of extraordinary flora—a day corresponding to the carboniferous period which formed our coal-beds—ere the sun first broke through the clouds, (which had through all previous times of creation hung as a thick mantle around the globe,) and shone on sea and land? Then, after describing the other days of creation, he adds: I know of not a single scientific truth that militates against even the minutest or least prominent of its details.

There are other subjects I thought of touching, but, fearing I may be intruding on your time, I conclude.

Pruning—Management of Grape-Vines.—This being the regular subject, was called up at the expiration of the hour for miscellaneous subjects, and ANDREW S. FULLER, Brooklyn, gave the Club a very interesting discourse, illustrated by vines one and two years old, which he trimmed and prepared for planting, and also by a section of a vine trained with two arms and upright canes. He also illustrated his subject on the blackboard. As we cannot give the illustrations we must content ourselves with the following brief outline of his discourse. He said:

The importance of this subject of pruning has never been, nor do I think it ever will be, overestimated. The difference between the properly-cultivated and pruned plant, and the one that is not, is as great as between the man who is entirely without education and the one who is thoroughly enlightened. The first is the wild savage of the forest—the latter the master of arts and sciences.

The cultivated vine must be pruned and properly trained, or the best results will not be obtained, and often total failures will follow, as well from the half pruning as the no pruning system. With cultivated fruits we should not try to follow nature, but to improve it; and there is not a created thing, either in the animal or vegetable kingdom, that is not susceptible of improvement. This is the reason why we hold that the cultivated vine should be closely pruned. The experience of three thousand years proves that the best results are produced by pruning, and its neglect has caused more failures than all other causes combined.

So much importance was attached to this branch of fruit-culture, in olden times, that wine made from unpruned vines was forbidden to be used at the sacred feasts. When the old French monarch wished to strike a death-blow to the cultivation of the vine he forbade the people to prune. One might readily imagine that a King had issued his royal decree against pruning and trimming in this country, if we were to judge by the appearance of many of the wild-growing vines that meet our eyes in every city yard, and many times in vineyards where we should look for better things.

When we learn the necessity of pruning and act accordingly, we shall have made one great and sure step toward success in grape-growing. One serious impediment to grape culture in this country has been that we had but few good native varieties; but, thanks to the spirit of improvement, this has been in a great measure removed, and the main thing for us now to learn is, how to prune and train these new and valuable varieties. I will not pretend to describe the best system; there are many good ones that we can modify and adapt to our native varieties. It is said that, in Europe, every district has a system peculiar to itself. Here every vineyard has one of its own or none. Scarcely any vineyard is pruned two seasons alike, for the vineyardist, not being satisfied with a good crop, is, like poor Oliver, crying for more. Each season he prunes so as to have a little more fruit than the preceding one, until his vines are so weakened by excessive bearing that mildew, rot and general debility step in and relieves him of further trouble.

What is true of the vine is also true with other fruits and flowering plants, although the necessity may not be quite so imperative, for there is no annual, biennial, or perennial, in cultivation, that may not be improved by judicious pruning. There is no successful cultivator of the rose, dahlia, chrysanthemum, or carnation that does not prune his plants. As it is with the orchardist, he prunes his trees annually. We may talk of fancy and concentrated manures, or of good old homely barn-yard manures for the vine, but with them we can only lay the foundation; we need a plain and judicious system of training, strictly followed, to complete the structure.

Our great error is in not pruning enough, and a majority of persons will begin at the wrong end and prune so as to make the vine grow tall instead of low, and the only reason we ever heard advanced for doing so was that the best fruit always grows at the top of the vine, and therefore they let the vine grow tall, and bear its fruit at a high elevation. The advocates of high trellises point to the wild vine with its fruit 100 feet from the earth. This only proves that the fruit of the vine is generally better and more abundant at the top than at the base, but if that top is but four feet from the earth, the fruit will be better than if it were forty; and here is the foundation of all the successful systems of training—keep the vines so low that they may be within control, and so prune that the fruit will be produced at the top of the vine, and always within reach of a man's hand.

The vine which Mr. FULLER exhibited to illustrate this low top, is best represented by a ten-tined manure fork or anything we can refer a farmer to. The handle of the fork representing the single trunk, may be from one to three feet high, and there two arms turning off at right-angles, support the canes represented by the tines of the fork. These arms should be three to five feet long, and support three to five canes upon each, which are trained to grow 8 to 12 inches apart, and not over three or four feet long.

These canes bear the fruit close down to the arms, three to five bunches each, and are cut away every Winter, and new ones grown, alternating every year, so as always to have one bearing and one wood-producing cane. Mr. Fuller would plant a vineyard in rows six feet apart, and eight feet between vines, which would give 905 vines to an acre, and these trained upon the single arm system, upon trellises only four feet high, will be capable of producing 20 lb of grapes per vine, but allowing an average of only 10 lb it will give 9,050 lb per acre. If the vines were trained upon the double arm system, on higher trellises, though in rows further apart, there would be twenty canes to each vine; and if each cane produces three bunches, averaging only two-thirds of a pound each, it would make 40 lb per vine, and make 36,200 lb per acre, which it is possible to produce upon a well-trained vineyard.

Mr. FULLER does not think it worth while to cultivate vines upon the double-arm system, except upon very high-priced land, because it is more expensive to build high trellises, and more expensive to manage the vines. It is very important to keep the vines evenly balanced, with just as much wood upon one arm as upon the other, and to keep each cane summer pruned, so that one is never allowed to out-grow its fellow. The old stump and arms go on increasing in size, but the bearing wood is constantly renewed, and never gets up any further from the ground. Let it be remembered that a vine always produces its fruit upon the topmost branches, but that it is just as easy to keep that top within four feet of the root as at a hundred feet. Mr. Fuller said that he had planted a vineyard of five acres, at first with Delaware, Diana and Hartford prolific, but of late Concord only. His trellises are 4 feet high, 20 feet long, with a wooden bar at the bottom and wires above, and all the wires are trained to spread their arms four feet each way.

This subject will be continued.

Talk about Fruit.

The regular meeting of talkers and tasters of fruit, at No. 41 Park Row, was held on Thursday, Feb. 19, and specimens of Glout Morceau, Vicar of Winkfield, and Catalot pears, presented in a good state of preservation by WM. S. CARPENTER, who stated that his method was to let the fruit hang on the tree as long as possible, and then carefully pick and carry in baskets to the barn, and take out the fruit by hand, and lay it upon straw on the floor without bruising. The pile may be one to two feet deep, and is to be covered with straw to exclude light, and the room should be a dark one. Keep the fruit here as long as possible without freezing, and then in a cold, dry day pack the pears in barrels with oats in the chaff, and put them away in a dry cellar, as cool as it will be safe. Mr. Carpenter thinks that he can keep the Vicars in this way until May. The tasting of some of those exhibited proved that they had kept without losing any aroma or flavor, and that this is decidedly a good variety, nearly as good as the Glout Morceau, and very much better than the Catalet.

A specimen of apples was presented, represented to combine sweet and sour in one apple, and said to be produced by some hocus pocus process of budding. The same sort have often been represented as something wonderful, though the most wonderful part is that any one should believe such nonsense. The tasting of these specimens showed that one side of the apple ripens sooner than the other, and consequently varies slightly in taste from the other; but that one side is decidedly sweet, and the other decidedly sour, is not proved.

A beautiful red apple of medium size, and fair quality, presented for a name, from New-Jersey, was not considered sufficiently good to be worthy of particular recommendation.

ISAAC HICKS of Hempstead, L. I., one of the Committee to prepare a list of apples for cultivation in this vicinity, reported the following: Early Harvest, because it is the earliest of any that we can grow here. The next is the Sour Bough, which is the same as the Summer Pippin. The Sweet Bough is appreciated as the best early sweet apple. The Golden Sweeting is a favorite apple on Long Island, as a good market apple. It is a fine-growing tree and great bearer. The Summer Paradise is also a favorite apple; it is a large, handsome, greenish yellow, and grows on the ends of the limbs; the habit of the tree is a flat growth. The Gravenstein must take rank as the best of all apples, for all purposes. Wherever known it sells at the highest price in market, and as it colors beautifully before it is ripe, it sells well in that condition, as an early Autumn apple. The Porter is another excellent apple, which also sells well; and what makes it valuable as a market apple is, that it does not show bruises, and always looks fair. The tree is a fine grower. The Autumn Bough is quite the reverse of the Porter, and bruises so easily that it is difficult to get it to market in good condition; yet, as it is such an excellent baking apple, it should be in every collection. Willis Sweet is an excellent apple to bake, but too hard for dessert, though a good market apple, quite local to Long Island. The Baldwin grows well on the Island, and we have no difficulty in keeping it till May. The Rhode Island Greening is an apple that could not be dispensed with, it is so valuable in every way. Peck's Pleasant is a very good market apple, of moderate size, sound and handsome, and the tree a fine grower. The well-known Roxbury Russet grows well on the Island, and the trees are productive, but it is not a good keeping apple. The last of the crop is now about done with. Tallman's Sweeting is a well-known apple, and general favorite, as the trees are fine growers and good bearers. The Ladies' Sweeting grows well and bears well, and the apples keep sound. It should be in all collections. The Maiden's Blush and Primate should also be added. The Belle Fleur and Fall Pippin will not answer for Long Island.

Mr. FULLER thought Mr. Hicks must have a sweet tooth, judging from the number of sweet apples in his list. He would not have more than two sweet trees in a hundred.

Mr. CARPENTER said that some of the others named by Mr. Hicks were quite local, and could not be recommended for general cultivation. The Primate is far more valuable than the Early Harvest, and equally early. The Golden Sweeting is a name that has no meaning. There are different apples of this name in New-York, New-Jersey, Pennsylvania, and other States, each local to its own place. I have several that fail to do me any good. The Summer Paradise is a good apple, but there are others better. The Gravenstein is the most universal good apple known. The Autumn Bough is too much of a local apple to be recommended. The Rhode Island Greening and Peck's Pleasant are both valuable, but the Maiden's Blush will produce more disappointment than fruit. It is only third rate in character. Tallman's Sweeting is one of the best apples grown. The Roxbury Russet is a failure in Westchester County.

SOLON ROBINSON said that the Roxbury Russet was marked in the late catalogue of the American Pomological Society as not succeeding in 21 of the 35 States and parts of States named, and is highly recommended in six; that is, in Canada West; Michigan, south of Saganaw Bay; New-York, east and west; New-Jersey and Rhode Island.

On motion of Mr. TRIMBLE, a Committee, consisting of A. S. Fuller and John G. Bergen of Brooklyn, Wm. S. Carpenter of Westchester County, Mr. Williams of New-Jersey, and Asher L. Smith of Connecticut, were appointed to prepare a short list of all kinds of fruit that this Club would be willing to recommend for general cultivation.

Mr. CARPENTER recommends soft soap as the very best material that can be used in Spring as a tree wash. It should be manipulated into such a consistency that it can be put on like paint with a brush, first scraping off the loose bark. It makes the bark as smooth as willow twigs.

At the meeting on Thursday, Feb. 26, of the Club that holds its weekly sessions at No. 41 Park row, the most of the time was devoted to talking about apples, and a suitable list for an orchard in the vicinity of New-York City. Previous, however, to opening the talk, there was a little tasting of some samples of domestic wine. First, a bottle of "Strawberry wine," from the Mission farm, conducted by L. M. Pease, in Westchester County. Pronounced only suitable to offer to those who have never tasted good wine. Second, a bottle of "Clinton grape wine," from the Oneida community. Pronounced not fit to offer a Mohammedan, much less a Christian. Third, a bottle from the same community (Oneida Co., N. Y.), marked "Cherry wine." Pronounced a very palatable beverage, which any Christian need not be ashamed to offer a Mohammedan, and which the latter might drink with satisfaction, if his religion would allow such a pleasant gratification of his appetite. Information is desired how to make this "Cherry wine"—what variety of cherries were used, and what was added.

The Hurlburt apple, new to most of the members, pronounced very good, was presented by J. M. Hurlburt of West Winsted, Conn.

List of Apples for 1,000 Trees.—WM. S. CARPENTER presented a list for an orchard of 1,000 trees, based upon his own experience in Westchester County, 25 miles north-east of this city. The names are given in the order of their ripening, as well as grade of excellence, as follows:

FOR SUMMER FRUIT.		FOR WINTER.	
Primate	25	Hobbardston Nonsuch	50
Sweet Bough	15	King of Tompkins Co.	50
Yellow Harvest	13	Tallman's Sweeting	25
Summer Pippin	50	Dutch Mignon	25
Summer Queen	10	Baldwin	200
Red Astracan	10	Rhode Island Greening	200
	—	Smith's Cider	50
Total	122	Peck's Pleasant	25
FOR AUTUMN.		Melon	25
Gravenstein	30	Poughkeepsie Russet	100
Jersey Sweeting	3		
Porter	20	Total	750
Fall Pippin	25		
Total	103		

This list is made up to suit the New-York market, and the greatest reliance is placed upon Winter fruit. The list, as we make it, appears to lack 30 trees to make the number proposed.

ALEXANDER SMITH of New-Jersey presented the following list without giving numbers of each sort: Yellow Belle Fleur, Baldwin, Domine, Fall Pippin, Fameuse, Gravenstein, Holland Pippin, Lady Apple, Early Juneating, Michigan Pippin, Newark, King, Newtown Pippin, Northern Spy, Ortly Apple, Summer Pearmain, Canadian Reinette, Rhode Island Greening, Ribstone Pippin, Roxbury Russet, Seek-no-further, Esopus Spitzenberg, Vandevere, Vandine, Victuals and Drink, Wine Sap, Porter, Maiden's Blush, Swaar, Red Juneating, Monmouth Pippin.

SOLON ROBINSON said that these lists were not what is wanted. They are made up for a great orchard, where growing apples is to be made a business. What we want is a list for men who only want fifty trees instead of a thousand.

Then, said Mr. ANDREW S. FULLER of Brooklyn, I will offer the following list:

SUMMER APPLES.—Early Bough, Early Harvest, American Summer Pearmain, Summer Rose.

AUTUMN.—Autumn Bough, Gravenstein, Hawley, Fall Pippin, Porter, Jersey Sweeting.

WINTER.—Baldwin, Rhode Island Greening, Jonathan, Monmouth Pippin, Spitzenberg (Esopus), Tallman's Sweeting, King of Tompkins County, Boston Russett.

Some objections being made to this list, Mr. JUDD, editor of *The American Agriculturist*, read from that paper of May, 1862, portions of over seventy lists, obtained from different sections of the country, which it will be well for persons to consult when about to plant apple-trees.

Mr. PARSONS of Flushing made the following list of fifteen sorts, for fifty trees, which the Club almost unanimously agreed to recommend:

FOR SUMMER.—Yellow Sweet Bough, Yellow Harvest, Primate, Red Astracan.

FOR AUTUMN.—Gravenstein, Porter, Fall Pippin, Jersey Sweeting, Rhode Island Greening.

FOR WINTER.—Hobbardston Nonsuch, Baldwin, Peck's Pleasant, Roxbury Russet, Newtown Pippin, Tallman's Sweeting.

Some objection being made to putting Rhode Island Greenings upon the Autumn list, Mr. PARSONS and several others said that it was more properly classed as an Autumn apple than as a Winter one in this vicinity. Mr. CARPENTER and some others from Westchester County, objected to the Roxbury russet, because it is not a good keeping apple. With these objections, the list was highly approved by the Club, which was fully attended by fruit-growers of New-Jersey, Westchester County, and Long Island.

How to Make Boys Like Farming.

To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune.

SIR: I will try to show how boys can be made to like farming, and also how they will become so attached to their father's farm as to wish to live always near it.

In the first place, the farm must not contain more than 50 acres; there is work enough to do on a farm of 50 acres, and if you are very skillful, 20 or 30 acres will do. The more skill, the less land. My remarks will apply to men of moderate means. Rich farmers will care little for them; poor men have no farms. Nor will they apply to any who rent land. Such have little ambition to improve another's property, and their boys will have less. To these, however, I would say, get land, even if for a few years you have to dress in rags and live on bread and water. If you can get no more than ten, or five acres, or even one acre of land, get it, improve it, and you will get more. To the man who owns one acre, something will apply.

There are few among the many thousand farmers reading THE TRIBUNE who have not taught school, or who are not able to teach, and the same may be said of their wives. A great many live where the schools are distant, or where they are poor. But regardless of this, begin early to teach your children all you can. The most accomplished teachers will do little when education is neglected at home. You should have books that will attract your children, and, in this age, you might as well be without flour in the house as a newspaper. A boy, naturally stupid, can be made something of if he have a newspaper to read. In addition, you must have at least one good agricultural paper. When boys read articles on farming they soon learn that their business is of importance, and that "book farming" means intelligent farming. There are old men who do not know that whatever is of value to any branch of industry is worth being printed. They do not know that they themselves may have learned something which would benefit many if it were printed.

There are advantages in living near villages—the evils are many. Innumerable boys have started for the Penitentiary and landed in it, by being suffered to spend their nights in villages. Boys also get together by night in the country, and the least evil they learn is to want to be out every night. While no father will forbid his boys to play, he should know that no possible good can come from their being out nights. A man who cares for his boys will be at home with them instead of spending his Winter evenings sitting by the stoves of groceries and stores. Often have these things been said—it will be necessary to say them a thousand years from to-day.

At home, with your boys, you must furnish them something to do or to enjoy. It will not answer to tell them to take a book and go to reading, but have them read to you, or do you read to them, ask them questions, discuss natural philosophy, tell them stories, relate history, and get them in full communication with you. Naturally, their minds are as sharp as yours—they will see something you do not expect, and you should be more pleased to gratify them by your conversation than to gratify your neighbors. The applause of one's own family is worth any other unless it be that which is hardest to obtain, which is your own. In such exercises you will find that you will learn as much as they will. This comes from your viewing subjects in a different light. Hence teaching has this immediate reward. It is astonishing how much children will learn by spending half an hour, or even fifteen minutes in this manner *every day*.

Some books should be bought every year. They should be the best in our language, and will include some novels and poems. Almost any boy who likes to read will read all the novels he can get. If you teach him to work they will not hurt him. You should see that he reads the best; he will soon criticise, his pursuit will show him what is false, and he will reject or despise trash. Boys minds are made, not so that you can control, but direct them. No matter whether or not you belong to the church, your children should become familiar with the bible, not only because our society is founded upon it, but because it is a part of our literature. It is impossible for one to get common knowledge and neglect the bible. It is of no use to explain this, but it is a stubborn fact which no intelligent parent will disregard.

Every farmer should have a shop with a work bench and screw, and a variety of joiner's tools. This is of great importance. The poet complains that some village Hampden and some mute, inglorious Milton, lived and died unknown because the treasures of knowledge were denied them. Many boys would be saved from vice, many would become illustrious for useful inventions if they were provided with a shop and tools. To the farmer himself they will bring all they cost every year. A turning lathe should be added; it will cost little. Boys will be delighted with this, and will soon be making stands and bedsteads. Their first jobs will be poor, but you need not tell them of it; they will know it as well as you. You should also have a cross-cut saw and a frow that you may rive out materials for roofs and fences.

It is not necessary to have a fine house that boys may like to live on a farm. But it should be comfortable and contain plenty of rooms. Whatever may be the number in the family there should be at least as many rooms as there are persons. Nothing is lower, meaner, or more inconvenient than a small house in which a large family is to reside, and no expense or contrivance can make it pleasant. Nor is there anything more disagreeable than a small kitchen with children around the fire while their mother is getting breakfast. Let the kitchen be large and convenient, let water be handy, have a wood shed with dry wood always in it, and let the room where the family stays be at some distance from the kitchen.

If your house is small and you do not feel able to build, go to work and put up an addition yourself. You need buy only lumber, glass and nails. From your woods you can get timber; poles will do for rafters, and the shingles you can rive. A sash plane can be bought for what one window will cost, and you can make your sash. It is nice work but neither hard nor difficult. Fire-places are out of date now, but if you have stone you can easily build a chimney in a week with your own hands and your boy's help. Chimneys built by masons are the only ones that smoke. You can thus burn the knotty and rough wood you cannot prepare for the stove. If one has cold feet or has been out late in the snow, let him go to the fire-place. In warm weather the wife can heat her flat-irons with less wood than on a stove, and there is no place so good for keeping the yeast warm, or the bread dough while it is becoming light enough to bake. There are cheerful crickets on a hearth. After all our improvements, if we would have a perfect home we must have a fire-place.

Some of the most comfortable farm houses in our country have been built by the farmers themselves, and near by one sees many roofs, so that everything requiring shelter is housed. Farming tools last more than twice as long by being kept dry. Even the bees have a house. Some I have seen wholly inclosed. In this case they will build combs on the outside of the hives, and one may go out in the morning with a plate and knife and cut off honey for breakfast.

Some farmers are parsimonious and pinch their boys with poor food. Skimmed milk is thought good enough for them. Milk certainly is a good diet, but it ought not to be too blue. I am decidedly of the opinion that boys should be well fed. Parents are apt to forget that they require more food than when fully grown. Almost every forenoon a boy will want something to eat. He feels weak and exhausted. Let him go into the buttery. Two things at least will be required to furnish boys or any family with good food, and these are milk and eggs. About four cows will be wanted—one of them always should give milk. In cold weather they should be stabled, have clover hay, and a mess of bran or corn meal. Twenty or thirty hens, with two superintendents, for which a warm house is to be provided, will furnish all the eggs needed. If there should be more butter and eggs than are wanted they may be sold; but first let the family have a full supply. If you have 500 pounds of meat and no apples, sell half of the meat and buy apples; and hasten forward your orchard. Children dislike fat meat, and they will strip off the lean, but they like apples best, and they know what is best. A fine grafted apple tree is worth every year more in a family than the best hog that ever was salted. It is difficult to do without meat, but the whole family is restless without fruit. Mother is apt to complain that green apples cause worms. The objection shows how much boys like apples. Perhaps one thing has been mistaken for another, and where one child has suffered from this cause, hundreds from eating meat have acquired scrofulous diseases which lead to dropsies and consumption. The scientific name of the hog is "*S. Scrofa*."

I know of nothing that will attach boys to a farm more than to teach them how to bud and graft. If I had an orchard grafted to my mind, I would still set my boys to grafting a part of it. During the whole year a boy will go around to see how the grafts he put in get on. He will value one graft of his own more than ten thousand of yours. No work is more pleasant for boys than to plant peach stones, after being cracked, in the Spring, or to dig young peach trees just coming up, and plant them in well plowed furrows. If the ground is good, and well cultivated, they can be budded in the Fall, and every one will grow. In three years they will bear. If your location is good for peaches, and if the trees are as well worked as corn, every tree will yearly bring in a dollar at least, and this in any part of our country. If peaches will not grow, turn your attention to apples, pears, grapes, and the like. Let your boys do the grafting and cultivating, and they will feel that they have a property in the trees which the selling of the farm will hardly deprive them of.

The following is a good plan: When your oldest son is about fifteen, set out another orchard on a pleasant part of your farm, and let him have the whole charge, only directing him a little, and in a proper spot near by, let him set out some evergreens, but not so as to be in the way of building a house. When the time comes round, as it is certain to come, have all things ready and build the house. A small family will go into it. This is something like having a hive ready by the time the bees want to swarm. If you have no hive made the bees will go off. It won't do to think of the old hive for the new pair. Saint Peter's Church is a building not large enough for you and them.

I have no patience with the doctrine of some parents that boys are to be turned out of doors when they are twenty-one to shift for themselves. If society ran its course in circles, and, after a time, came back, making no progress, this would do. They who have maintained this have mistaken a spiral for a circle. This whole and great question is decided very clearly by the following: If there is no progress, then the first man knew all sciences and arts, and no one since his day has added anything, "which is absurd." A young man, then, is to have all you can give him to start with; he is to be brought up industriously so that he will know how to keep it, and your duty is to have him under your eye till he is 30 years old, for he will often want help, and you also. After your children begin to marry do not imagine that calamity is still distant. The sun begins to set, and night approaches.

When the weather is not very cold, one of the boys should build the fire, and soon after all of them should get up. No boy should lie abed longer than ten minutes after he wakes up. In stinging cold weather you should start the fire yourself. Some one should always be stirring an hour before day in the Winter, and by daybreak in the Summer. When the house gets a little warm the boys should start for the barn. They may get some news. It is a bad plan for them to sit by the fire waiting for breakfast. They get sleepy and dull. They should have a little fresh air, but they should not do much work before they eat. A little after daybreak is the best time in the whole day to talk over and plan business. A farmer can do little unless he plan his work with skill. In the morning the mind is clear, and some valuable thoughts are likely to occur.

Boys ought not to work hard, but they may be kept busy. While growing there is danger of their breaking down with hard work. This is often the case on large farms, and they get disgusted with farming. Your wife will have quite as much judgment in this matter as yourself. Listen to her; still keep them busy, either at their work or their studies. If weary of one they will turn to the other. A boy never should be set working alone at a thing he does not understand. If you have suffered the garden to grow up to weeds, pull them up yourself.

Of course boys should learn to milk, but they should not be depended on to milk well. Boys get into strange tricks, such as milking into their mouths or drinking out of the pail. Sometimes, however, a boy will milk fast and try to get all he can. I knew such a one who being praised because he got so much, thought to help the matter by pumping in a little water every time. All at once there was a complaint that the milk was cold, and his mother watching him, the business was brought to a close.

Sometimes you will suspect that your wife thinks as much of her boys as she does of *you*. You will find out that she will like you better the better you treat her boys. She pities her girls; she is proud of her boys. A literary husband, on seeing his first born, was so pleased that he proposed to write a poem on the occasion. She smiled on the babe, and said she hoped he would live to write poetry himself.

Properly, every boy should have a room to himself, with a wash bowl and pitcher, where he should wash when he gets up, and be taught to keep his things in order. He should have slippers to put on at night. They cost no more than boots. He should sleep on a straw bed in the Summer, and on a good feather bed in the Winter. An acre of pasture, including water, should be provided for geese, and they will be found profitable. We may run a great way with our reforms, and sometimes not know what we are after. It was these feather beds which our great grandfathers, when infants, slept on, and which have been handed down, that have been decided unhealthy. Sometimes farmers get above their business.

Some of the best boys I ever saw on a farm came out of a city when eight or ten years old. To such everything is new; they learn at a period when they have no cares, and when life is fresh. Often they see more quickly than boys brought up on a farm. As for their clothes, they should be strong and comfortable. Fancy dressing will do more harm than good, and a nice suit cannot be worn every day; in three months it will be too small. It is handy to have several children, so that the out-grown clothes can be worn by some of them. When they begin to go into company you can almost break their hearts by dressing them too plainly.

Boys are apt to get a notion that they can do better away from home. Let them have some money and try it. It will be well if it should be the produce of something they have labored to raise, say twenty or a hundred bushels of wheat, or a colt. When they come back, you will be pleased with their account of the world, and to learn that in all their travels they did not see a farm they liked so well, nor any farm-house with so many conveniences and comforts, nor did they come across such good beds or victuals. It is a good plan to let them go off on speculating tours, for they often have an idea that much money is to be made in buying certain articles in one place and in selling them in another. If they come back with only a few dollars less than they start with, they will do well.

I know a man, in fact, I am intimately acquainted with him, who has two small boys and a fruit farm. Neither of the boys has had a chance to go to school, but they have been instructed at home. During the Summer they plow, hoe, and cultivate trees. There are plenty of books in the house, and daily papers. In May one of the boys goes by the cars 350 miles, to Chicago, to make sales of their strawberries. He does the best he can, keeps out of bad company, goes once to the Theater, and puts his money in the Marine Bank. When he gets through he comes home with a check and all things straight, and for the rest of the year has much to tell of what he saw of cities and men.

"Time is a vessel which will hold much if you fill it full."

Dongola, Illinois. N. C. M.

WEATHER-WISE.—Some people are very weather-wise. We are not. We only know what has been, may be. We therefore give a table herewith, to show the evenness of temperature for a series of years. It is the only answer we can give croakers who are continually crying out, "We shall have no ice." "We shall have no wheat." "We shall have no fruit." "We shall have such a cold Summer that nothing will grow." Perhaps so, but we do not believe it. We had frost every month last Summer, and farmers have plowed every month this Winter; yet we shall live and grow good crops next Summer, and the mean temperature of the year will not vary 5° from the mean temperature of any other year known to the oldest inhabitant. The coldest Summer that he can remember was in 1816, yet nobody suffered for food, and we do not believe anybody will on account of the weather in 1863. As to ice, if we have none, a good many oldest inhabitants can remember when they did without. As to no wheat, because it has been Winter killed, and because the Summer "is sure to be cold," we don't belive it; and if it be so, then let us sow Spring wheat—the season will be all the more favorable for that. As to failure of fruit on account of the warm Winter, that is sheer nonsense. Our great fruit failures are when the thermometer gets down upon its knees, about 15° or 20° below 0 nowhere. As to the cold Summer that we are going to have, we propose to wait and see. In the mean time we commend to the attention of croakers the following:

MEAN TEMPERATURE OF A SERIES OF YEARS.

The following figures show the mean temperature in degrees of Fahrenheit's scale for twenty-five years, from results deduced from observations of maxima and minima, at the Pennsylvania Hospital, Philadelphia:

1837	1838	1839	1840	1841	1842	1843	1844	1845	1846	1847	'48	'49
50½	51	52½	52¾	52¼	52½	52	53¼	53¾	54½	54¼	54¾	53¼

1850	1851	1852	1853	1854	1855	1856	1857	1858	1859	1860	'61	'62
53¾	54	53½	54	54¾	53½	52	52¼	54½	54½	54¼	54¾	—

This shows a variation of only 4½° from the lowest mean in 1837 to the highest in 1848, 1854, 1861.

TEMPERATURE OF MONTHS IN COLD AND WARM YEARS COMPARED.

	J'n.	F'b.	M'h.	Ap.	M'y.	J'e.	J'ly.	A'g.	S'p.	Oct.	N'v.	D'c.
1837	26½	30¾	37½	48½	60	69¾	73½	68½	62½	54½	44	33
1848	36½	33¾	38½	54½	65¾	73½	74¾	74¼	64½	56	41	43¼
1853	35	23	41	46	58	73	79	75	66	49½	39	22½
1861	30¾	39½	43½	53	59¼	72½	73½	74	69½	60	44½	37

THE WINTER IN IOWA.—Extract from a letter dated Hopeville, Clark County, Iowa, February 10: "We have had a very mild Winter so far—in fact, no Winter at all. There has not been snow enough at one time here to cover the ground, consequently cattle and stock of all kinds look remarkably well."

VENTILATION.—It is proposed to ventilate English collieries by forcing air through pipes from the surface. The same plan was tried at the Cooper Institute in this city, and an attempt was made to warm the building in the same way, but it did not work well.

[For The N. Y. Tribune.

The Traitor's Threat.

I.

LEAVE out New-England? Cast away our anchor and our helm,
When the tempest rages fiercest, and the wild waves overwhelm!
Tear from our hearts the memory of Freedom's early day,
And bid the tools and minions of traitors have their way?

II.

Forget the many well-fought fields from which oppression fled!
The bloody battle-fields where sleep New-England's martyred dead,
Slain for the right! To what good cause has not her life been given
Since first, through her, King George's yoke from off our neck was riven?

III.

A heavier and a sterner yoke we should deserve to wear,
Could our hearts forget New-England, or our hands to wrong her dare—
Wrong her, as wronged the Athenian mob Aristides the just,
When, weary of his virtues, from their midst the sage they thrust.

IV.

Aye, cast away New-England! lift a fratricidal hand
Against our older sister, truest, purest of the band;
Send Sumner from your councils; send Butler from the field;
Forbid one son of hers for you his battle-blade to wield.

V.

What then? will Truth be vanquished, will Liberty be dead,
Because you put them from you, and choose Slavery instead?
Can you say, "Thus far, no further," to the surging soul of man,
Or with your puny barriers stay God's eternal plan?

VI.

Believe it not, my brethren! New-England's sons demand
But the rights which God hath promised each creature of his hand:
Ye may think to end the conflict by bidding her depart,
But there still will be New-England in every freeman's heart.

VII.

By the blood that flowed at Lexington, and hallowed Bunker Hill,
By that which viler foes have dared, in evil days, to spill
At Baltimore, at Fair Oaks, on many a battle-plain,
From which New-England's slaughtered sons can never come again.

WASHING CORN, before sending it to mill, will sometimes improve the taste of meal when the grain is taken from a crib where rats, mice and other vermin have had free access for months, and where dust blows in and adheres to every kernel. It is very little work to wash a bushel clean, and it will dry in a few hours. The same plan is equally applicable to wheat and rye, and quite necessary for buckwheat.

PETROLEUM, as a medicament, has been used for ages. "Mustang Liniment" owes its virtue to this substance, it being a compound of petroleum, aqua ammonia and brandy in equal parts. We believe the kerosene oil, mixed with the other ingredients, would answer quite as well, perhaps better than crude petroleum.

The Horse Market.

There is a temporary check in the current of prosperity that has attended the horse market in this city during the Winter. It will be only temporary, we are satisfied, because here is the great point of concentration of army horses. We do not know how many thousands have been furnished by one contractor—John L. Carpenter, a stable-keeper in Twenty-fourth street—but the number is very large, and he has had buying agents all over the country, so that there has been a continuous stream of horses toward the city all Winter, and at times, as we have heretofore noticed, the whole of all the immense stable room in Twenty-fourth street has been occupied. His operations have kept the market lively at a season when it is usually stagnant, and as the average price of his contracts has been about $114 a head, and as he was contented with a moderate commission, horse dealers and horse raisers in the country have been well satisfied, and the collection of so many army horses at this point has brought in a good deal of other trade. We are sorry to see it checked, even temporarily. It appears that at the last letting a firm in Baltimore put in a bid for 2,000 horses at $111 each. The effect of this is to take $6,000 from the farmers—the difference in the price between that bid and Mr. Carpenter's which was quite as low as Government could reasonably ask. We candidly hope that the Baltimore contractors will not be able to supply the horses. The price is too low. It is not for the interest of farmers that it should be reduced. We opposed Carpenter's contract, because too low. These great contracts control and regulate the price of horses throughout the country, and it is not for the interest of the country that this price should be reduced. The farmers cannot afford it. The Government cannot afford to ask them to do it. In our opinion it should fix the price of such horses as it requires, and send agents into the open market to buy at that price. To a limited extent this course has been pursued, by giving Mr. Carpenter orders to purchase in this market. We understand from the Quartermaster's Department that the same course may be repeated. We therefore think that farmers need not be discouraged about the horse market in New-York. The Spring trade to individuals will soon open. A great many horses will be needed in the surrounding country to replace the ox teams, which an advance in beef has tempted owners to sell. The demand for horses for ordinary city work this Spring will be much greater than it was in the Spring of 1861 or 1862; of this we have no doubt. Then we have several extensive lines of new city railroad track ready for operation, and these must be supplied with horses.

If the price of army horses is not more likely to advance than recede, under this increased demand, we are poor judges of the signs of the times.

MARRIED.

CORNELL—SHELTON—At Birmingham, Conn., on Tuesday, Feb. 24, by the Rev. John Brainard, Thomas Lavender Cornell and Lillie, daughter of Edward N. Shelton, esq.

DEWHURST—SOWERBY—At Camp Saxton, Port Royal Island, on Sunday, Feb. 15, by the Rev. J. H. Fowler, Chaplain 1st Regiment S. C. Vols., in presence of the regiment, accompanied by the Band of the 8th Maine Vols., Geo. W. Dewhurst of Boston, and Miss Hattie A. Sowerby of Ellsworth, Me.

GUNN—DYER—At Burlington, Wis., on Wednesday, Feb. 11, by the Rev. E. B. Law, Alexander H. Gunn of Chicago, to Emily A., daughter of Dr. E. G. Dyer.

HARRISON—BULKLEY—On Tuesday, Feb. 17, at St. John's Church, Bridgeport, Conn., by the Rev. Samuel Hollingsworth of Portchester, assisted by the Rev. Mr. Willey of St. John's, Henry G. Harrison, esq., of this city, to Miss Hettie Judah, daughter of Uriah Bulkley, esq., of Bridgeport.

HILL—MANN—On Wednesday, Feb. 25, at the residence of the bride's father, Bergen, N. J., by the Rev. Edward W. French, the Hon. Isaac Hill of Rochester, N. Y., to Mrs. Caroline Mann, eldest daughter of John G. Parker, esq.

PARRETT—GILMORE—At Concord, N. H., on Tuesday, Feb. 24, by the Rev. C. W. Flanders, D. D., Mr. Edwin S. Parrett of New-York to Maria T., daughter of the Hon. J. A. Gilmore of Concord. No cards.

STILLMAN—WELLS—At Shanghae, China, on Sunday, Sept. 7, 1862, by the Rev. J. M. W. Farnham, Mr. Thomas W. Stillman, late of New-York, and Miss Sarah Wells of Glens Falls.

DIED.

BLACKWELL—At Astoria, Long Island, on Friday, Feb. 20, Robert M. Blackwell, in the 66th year of his age.

DEY—At Hudson, N. J., on Sunday, March 1, of scarlet fever, Archibald Laidlie, youngest son of James R. and Charlotte M. Dey, aged 13 months.

DOYLE—In San Francisco, Cal., on Tuesday, Feb. 24, aged 71 years, John Doyle, formerly of the City of New-York.

MOORE—At Newtown, Long Island, on Friday, Feb. 20, after a short and severe illness, James Moore, in the 50th year of his age.

MOORE—At Newtown, Long Island, on Monday, Feb. 23, after a short but severe illness, Mrs. Elizabeth A. Moore, widow of James Moore, in the 49th year of her age.

MAXWELL—On Sunday, Feb. 15, at Clarksville, Tennessee, of congestion of the lungs, after a very short sickness, William Charles Maxwell of Company B, 102d Ohio Regiment, only son of George T. and Margaret Maxwell, aged 20 years.

PATTON—At New-Haven, Conn., on Wednesday, Feb. 18, after a short illness, Mary B., wife of the Rev. William Patton, D. D., aged 56 years.

RYCKMAN—At Terre Haute, Ind., on Friday, Jan. 16, of dropsy, Mrs. Adeline L. Ryckman, aged 45 years.

SPEERS—At Hackensack, N. J., on Saturday, Feb. 21, Moses Speers, in the 77th year of his age.

WHITE—At Tubby Hook, on Monday, Feb. 23, 1863, Hester, youngest daughter of Robert and Lydia White, aged 4 years and 6 months.

Grain, Provisions, and other Markets.

WEDNESDAY, March 4, 1863.

COFFEE—We are still obliged to report "no sales." The market remains firm, however, and full previous rates are demanded. We quote:

Rio	32½@33½	Maracaibo	[illegible]
Java	33 @40	Laguayra	[illegible]
St. Domingo	31½@32½		

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market for Western and State Flour is very dull and unsettled and prices are 10@25c. lower, the depression being most noticeable on the low and medium grades, and the tendency is toward still lower rates. [illegible]

Superfine	$5 50@ 6 60	St. Louis, extra	[illegible]
State, superfine	7 00@ 7 10	Canada, extra	[illegible]
State, extra	7 35@ 7 50	Balt. Alex	[illegible]
Ohio, round-hoop	7 80@ 7 40	Richmond City	[illegible]
Ohio, extra	7 60@ 7 85	Baltimore	[illegible]
Ohio, choice extra	8 00@ 9 20	Rye Flour	[illegible]
Mich. & Ind. extra	7 65@ 9 00	Corn Meal, Jersey	[illegible]
Genesee, fancy	7 90@ 8 10	Do. Brandywine	[illegible]
Genesee, extra	8 00@ 9 20	Do. Puncheons	[illegible]
St. Louis, com'n	7 80@ 8 25		

FISH—Dry Cod are firm and in request [illegible]

GRAIN—The Wheat market is very dull and unsettled [illegible]

[illegible]

WHISKY—The market opened extremely dull, but at the close a better inquiry prevailed; sales [illegible] at 47@48c.

NEW-YORK CATTLE MARKET.

REPORT

FOR THE WEEK ENDING TUESDAY, March [illegible]

TOTAL RECEIPTS OF CATTLE OF ALL KINDS FOR [illegible]

According to the reports from the several markets [illegible] the city, there have been received this week:

	Beeves.	Cows.	Veals.	Sheep and Lambs.	Swine.
At Allerton's, 44th-st.	4,639	65	394	572	[illegible]
At Browning's, 6th-st.	283	30	28	2,437	[illegible]
At O'Brien's, 6th-st.	34	29	31	873	[illegible]
At Chamberlin's, [illegible]-st.	25	40	25	1,896	[illegible]
Sent direct to butchers	225	..	....	....	[illegible]
Sold to butchers, at Bergen	35	..	..	....	[illegible]
Total	5,241	164	469	5,780	[illegible]
Total previous week	4,029	127	167	6,091	[illegible]
Av. No. ℔ wk. last yr.	4,518	10[illegible]	574	8,132	[illegible]

BEEVES FROM DIFFERENT STATES.

A. M. Allerton & Co., proprietors of the Washington Yards, Forty-fourth street, report the Cattle in market from the following States:

[illegible]

THE SHEEP MARKET. [illegible]

THE HOG MARKET. [illegible]

[Advertisement.]

JACKS—JACKS—JACKS. [illegible]

Walter Brown's Monthly Wool Circular. [illegible]

N. Y. Wholesale Prices of Country Produce. [illegible]

Some small lots have changed hands during the week at prices ranging from $2 80 to $2 90 for mediums.

We quote (packages included):

Med., choice, ℔ bu.	2 80@2 90	Kidney, choice, ℔ bu.	2 90@3 00
Pea, choice, ℔ bush.	2 90@2 90	Marrow, ch., ℔ bu.	2 90@3 00

BROOM CORN—℔ ℔ 6@10c.

BEESWAX—℔ ℔, 46@47c.

EGGS—The market is completely unsettled, and prices are at least 6@8c. lower than a week ago. All sorts of prices are talked of to-day from 18c. to 22c. The receipts to-day are less than yesterday, and prices may settle at about 20c., but this of course depends upon the quantities received.

We advise shippers to pack in straw or wheat chaff and forward by express, as the extra freight is likely to be more than covered by difference in price.

Fresh State and Western, per doz. ....20 @21c.

DRESSED HOGS—We quote:

State country dressed, 250 ℔ and upward ......7 @7½c.
State country dressed, medium weights ......6½@7 c.
Western country dressed ......6½@6½c.

POULTRY—The market is steady at unchanged rates. Shippers of Poultry are particularly advised to pack the different sorts in separate packages. Different sorts mixed in the same packages look awkwardly, sell awkwardly, and at low prices.

Consignors are particularly requested to plainly mark on each package the kinds of poultry contained in it, so that the seller may not be obliged in the hurry of trade, to open and expose numerous packages without finding what his customer is looking for. Also be sure to mark on each package the name or initials of the consignor or some shipping mark previously agreed upon.

Turkeys should always be packed in boxes, and the number of birds and the weight plainly marked on the outside. We quote:

	℔ ℔.		℔ ℔.
Turkeys, extra choice	14 @—	Ducks, choice	15 @17
Turkeys, choice	12 @13	Ducks, common	11 @14
Turkeys, common	10 @11	Geese, choice	10 @11
Spring Chickens, cho.	10 @11	Geese, common	7 @ 9
Chickens, common	8 @ 9	Old Cocks	5 @ 6
Fowls, choice	8 @10		

GAME—The receipts of Prairie Chickens are much heavier than at any previous time this season. The stock on hand is quite large, and they sell very slow at our quotations. A continuance of heavy receipts will insure extremely low prices. We quote:

Prairie Chickens, trapped, ℔ pair ...... 58 @ 62
Prairie Chickens, shot, ℔ pair ...... 37 @ 44
Wild Pigeons, ℔ doz. ......$1 75 @ —

FEATHERS—We quote: Western, choice, ℔ ℔, 46@48c.

FRESH MEATS—We quote:

Beef, sides, good, ℔ ℔.	6 @ 7	Veal ℔ ℔.	8 @10½
Mutton, carcasses	5 @ 7½	Veal calves, ℔ ℔.	6 @ 7

FURS—The following quotations are for No. 1 qualities:

	Nor. and Ea'n.		Western.		Southern.	
Otter, ℔ piece	$7 00@$	—	$ —@$	—	$5 50@$	—
Cross Fox	3 60@	6 00	—@	—	—@	—
Red Fox	2 75@	—	2 25@	2 75	—@	—
Gray Fox	50@	—	25@	38	—@	—
Black Bear	12 00@	15 00	8 00@	10 00	—@	—
Do. Cubs and Yearlings	4 00@	7 00	3 00@	6 00	—@	—
Fisher	7 00@	—	6 00@	7 25	—@	—
Lynx	1 50@	2 00	—@	—	—@	—
Marten, com.	3 00@	—	3 10@	—	—@	—
Do., dark	5 00@	10 00	—@	—	—@	—
Mink, dark	4 25@	4 75	3 50@	4 25	—@	—
Muskrat	—@	30	22@	30	—@	—
Skunk, black	1 00@	—	—@	—	—@	—
Beaver	2 50@	—	2 00@	—	—@	—
Raccoon	75@	1 00	75@	1 25	—@	—
Opossum	30@	35	30@	35	—@	—
Wild Cat	—@	25	—@	25	—@	—
Wolf, Prairie	60@	—	40@	58	—@	—
Wolf, Large	1 44@	—	1 00@	1 50	—@	—

POTATOES—We quote:

Mercers, Rochester, Seedlings, ℔ bbl.	$2 50@$	—
Mercers, Rochester, ℔ bbls.	—@	2 25
Mercers, choice, L. I., ℔ bbl.	2 25@	2 50
Mercers, choice Northern, ℔ bbl.	2 00@	2 25
Peach Blows, ℔ bbls.	1 50@	1 62
Prince Alberts, ℔ bbl.	1 50@	1 62
Buckeyes, ℔ bbl. for seed	1 38@	1 50
Dyckmans, ℔ bbl.	1 75@	2 00
Jackson Whites, ℔ bbl.	1 33@	1 50
Nova-Scotias, ℔ bush.	—@	65
Junes	1 50@	—
Sweet Potatoes, ℔ bbl.	4 00@	4 25

ONIONS—We quote:

Connecticut Red, ℔ bbl.	$3 25@$	—
Connecticut Yellow, ℔ bbl.	3 25@	—
Bunch, ℔ 100	4 00@	—

FRESH FRUITS.

APPLES—The market is more active. We quote:

Russets and Greenings, ℔ bbl.	$3 12@$3 50	
Red Fruit	2 50@	—

DRIED FRUIT.

Good State Apples are salable at 6c. We quote:

Apples, new State, ℔ ℔	—@ 6c.
Pitted Cherries, new, ℔ ℔	17@18c.
Raspberries	15@16c.
Blackberries	11@11c.
Plums, new	11@12c.
Peaches, new peeled	15@18c.
Peaches, unpeeled new	6@ 7

[Advertisement.]

DREW & FRENCH, PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS. BUTTER, CHEESE, EGGS, POULTRY, GAME, GRAIN, FLOUR, PORK, &c. No. 6 Erie Buildings, New-York. Our motto is, "Quick sales and prompt returns." Reference—D. R. Martin, President Ocean Bank, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

SAXTON'S HAND-BOOK ON TOBACCO CULTURE. Price 25 cents, and sent free of postage, on receipt of price. C. M. SAXTON, No. 25 Park-row, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

THE PALMER ARM AND LEG.—B. FRANK PALMER, Inventor and Patentee, Astor-place (ground floor), N. Y. Also, Philadelphia and Boston. Only houses of PALMER & Co. Avoid imposition by calling on the Inventor.

[Advertisement.]

GOLD PENS.—The best and the cheapest, at A. MORTON'S, No. 25 Maiden-lane, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

WHISKERS OR MUSTACHES produced in six weeks, by using GRAHAM'S ONGUENT, without stain or injury to the skin, price $1. Sent post free to any address. R. G. GRAHAM, No. 109 Nassau-st., N. Y.

[Advertisement.]

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[Advertisement.]

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